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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-200  
Tuesday  
19 October 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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19 October 1993

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## Francophone Movement Continues Meeting in Mauritius

### Mitterrand on Talks With Mobutu

LD1810155193 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] The meeting between Presidents Mitterrand and Mobutu Sese Seko is another event which took place outside the Francophone summit in Mauritius. It was held in the presence of the heads of state of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda. The meeting is likely to have shocked some people here in Mauritius, in particular among the Belgian delegation. The French president this morning explained what the resumption of contact meant after more than three years of estrangement:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] I strongly encouraged those I talked with, in particular the Zairean president, to be in keeping with the democratic wave, which demands the setting up of elections within a reasonable time—they have talked of 15 months—of free elections, of pluralistic elections by definition, of course, the freedom of the press and, since circumstances have become suspect, international monitoring, while waiting for the installation of a provisory body of nearly 800 people. Incidentally, parties close to the presidency are less represented than those in the opposition, but since opposition parties are varied and sometimes in contradiction with one another, nobody can really say what the main themes are. But it is there, within that assembly, that the name of the prime minister will be submitted. [end recording]

### Mobutu on Ties With France, Belgium

EA1810213593 Mbuji-Mayi Voix du Zaire in French 1630 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] The Francophone summit ends today, in Port Louis, Mauritius. On Sunday [17 October], [words indistinct] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who is participating in his capacity as doyen of the African heads of state, based on age, carried out intensive diplomatic activities, including an exclusive interview for [words indistinct] newspaper. As recorded in its Sunday edition, President Mobutu tackled several themes, such as the internal political situation, the [word indistinct] of Zaire vis-a-vis the Mauritius summit and relations between Zaire and Belgium. On the subject, Mobutu says, and I quote: As it has a delegation at the summit, I would like to ask what heritage did they leave us in the domain of democracy? If you had [words indistinct] we could not be where we are today. The head of state also referred to the relations between Zaire and France, saying: Our relations with France are not yet normal. However, it will not be long before they become normal again.

Another of yesterday's papers devoted three columns to President Mobutu headlined: [word indistinct] Return of President Mobutu. The paper said: The Zairean marshal, President Mobutu, has made a spectacular return to the

francophone family by participating personally in the Francophone summit in Mauritius.

The work of the fifth francophone summit ends today, Monday, the closing ceremony will take place at the Port Louis International Center. Sensitive documents, such as the one on human rights, will be adopted.

Meanwhile, three countries are vying for the honor of hosting the next francophone summit—Cameroon, Benin, and Burkina Faso—having come to Mauritius with the ambition of organizing the sixth Francophone summit in two years' time. The three presidents had personally made the trip so as to hold talks at the highest level. However, Cameroon was rejected for having violated human rights. Then the competition remained between Benin and Burkina Faso. At the last moment Benin was chosen as it was not accused of anything. What remains is the confirmation of Benin in the next few hours.

We also inform you that Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, the UN secretary general, participated at the beginning of the Mauritius summit. Yesterday, France made a gesture to him concerning the [words indistinct] in Somalia, because Paris was to withdraw all its blue helmet troops before the end of this year. Now, it will maintain the contingent of [words indistinct].

Concerning the arrest of General Aidid, the U.S. ambassador [as heard] pointed out: We have stopped the process of looking for him. However, the UN secretary general yesterday declared in Port Louis that the organization still had a mandate to look for the Somali warlord.

### Mitterrand Sees Course Toward Democracy

LD1810170593 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Africa was in the limelight during the summit. President Mitterrand met all the heads of state and government attending the summit. He met worried men who fear the demands of the IMF. During the summit opening, the French president warned them against a sudden retreat. Christophe Boisbouvier asked Francois Mitterrand whether he feared coups in the wake of social unrest:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] I think that the direction which has been taken indicates for the time being the disappearance—and I hope it will not be temporary—of military coups in the typically Francophone countries in Africa. As you can see, it is not the case in Haiti. I have nothing else to add on the subject. The direction which has been taken is democracy. This initiative cannot be continuous because of passions, difficulties, and crises, but the main crisis which is threatening is poverty and economic disorder. The duty of a country like France, like others, is, while encouraging each of these countries to acquire democratic institutions, to see to development. If we don't, people living in poverty will inevitably



rebel against the incumbent government, whatever its nature may be. [end recording]

#### **Romania's Iliescu, Mitterrand Meet**

*AU1810190193 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] This morning, President Iliescu, who participated in the Francophone summit meeting in Mauritius, held a meeting with the president of France, Francois Mitterrand.

Presidential Spokesman Ambassador Traian Chebeleu told our correspondent that the talks focused on bilateral economic relations. President Iliescu presented the economic activity of France in Romania and advanced the idea that a French-Romanian economic presence should be organized soon. The sides also discussed the franco-phone meeting held in Port Louis. The meeting is considered a success both because of the increase in the number of members and the issues addressed, considering that the economic issue was also included in discussions.

#### **Iliescu Talks With Other Heads of State**

*AU1810190293 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1509 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] Port Louis, ROMPRES, 18/10/1993—Romanian President Ion Iliescu, now in Port Louis for the French-speaking countries' summit, had an interview with the French head of state, Francois Mitterrand. "France will keep backing Romania in the implementation in its programs of democratic development as well as in international bodies", President Mitterrand told President Iliescu. The talk covered bilateral economic relations and President Iliescu outlined in that respect France's economic activity in Romania. The Romanian head of state also advanced the idea of organizing a French-Romanian economic event.

During the summit in Mauritius, the Romanian head of state had talks with a big number of chief delegates, including Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, vice-president of Vietnam, Adolf Ogi, president of the Swiss Confederation. Hamed Karoui, prime minister of Tunisia, and other personalities. Romania's president took the opportunity to present Romanian topics, stressing his country's interest in building cooperative relations with all countries.

## Chad

### Southern Rebel Movement Breaks Truce, Returns to Bush

AB1810165993 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 18 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The dissident Chadian Army officer, Abbas Koty, seems to have cemented the peace deal with his former comrade in arms, President Idriss Deby, which was signed in Tripoli two months ago. But all is not well between the Army and another rebel movement in the southern region of Logone. The agreement allowed CNR [National Council for Redress] members to join the Chadian Army and the rebel movement to become a political party. But it's caused resentment in the south, where there has been a spate of killings. From Ndjamen, Begato Oulata telexed this report:

Two months ago, Ndjamen was up in arms at the signing in Tripoli of an agreement between President Idriss Deby and Abbas Koty, bringing the former rebel leader back home. People called it a family affair, describing the co-signatories to the agreement—Libya and Sudan—as parents to the two political rivals. But now, this agreement has been ratified with the signing in the capital of a 13-point treaty, giving Abbas Koty full right to Chadian citizenship and allowing for his men to be included in the National Army. Many observers believed that it also paves the way to incorporate Colonel Koty into the Chadian political scene and, perhaps, even into the government.

Meanwhile, another rebel movement based in the south of Chad near the border with the Central African Republic, has broken a treaty with the government and returned to the bush. Mr. Lowakin Bade, vice president of the CSNPD [National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy] rebel movement, declared in a recent communique issued in the town of Moundou that the government was not sincere in its quest for peace. He said that there should be renewed negotiations between the government and his movement with neutral observers present. Mr. Bade is reported to have packed his bags and left for Bainamar to join fellow rebels in the bush. The government reacted immediately in another communique, saying that the rebel movement had broken the cease-fire announced by the government at the end of the national conference in April.

## Gabon

### Exiled Leader Announces Return, Run for Presidency

AB1810215293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830  
GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] It has just been learned that Gabonese dissident Pierre Mamboundou announced today in Dakar—where

he has been living in exile since his expulsion from France in February 1990—that he will return to Gabon tomorrow or 20 October, at the latest. He said: Whatever the personal cost, I shall leave Senegal for Gabon at the request of the activists of my party, the Union of Gabonese People, who want me to come back and go through the medical formalities in readiness for the presidential elections.

## Zaire

### Opposition Criticizes France, Mobutu Presence at Summit

AB1810211693 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Oct (AFP)—The Zairian radical opposition's media today criticized France's policy toward Zaire and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's presence at the Port Louis Francophone summit to which, according to them, he should have not been invited.

According to the daily ELIMA, one of the oldest Zairian newspapers, France helped "break the diplomatic ice of isolation around President Mobutu despite his regime's repressive policy."

"Who can believe that France is still the country of freedom and human rights," the newspaper wondered, while bitterly criticizing Francois Mitterrand and his predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing. "From Giscard to Mitterrand, Mr. Mobutu has personal friends," it wrote.

For its part, LE POTENTIEL thinks that France allegedly negotiated the return of President Mobutu to the francophone scene for certain advantages. According to it, "Mobutu had given precise instructions to destabilize all the Belgian enterprises in Zaire in order to have them replaced by their French competitors."

"We learned," the newspaper wrote, "that Mobutu's French friends had promised him overwhelmingly to come back to replace Belgians on the only condition that he restores security."

For its part, LA REFERENCE-PLUS prefers to quote "Mauritian newspapers" to criticize the Francophone summit which is said to have been "a disappointment," according to them.

Finally, FORUM states that "the return of Marshal Mobutu to the international scene has coincided with the arrival of his friends of the right to power in France."

## Kenya

### Moi Denies Ruling Party Plans 'To Finish' Opposition

*EA1810194293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reiterated his commitment to multiparty democracy, dismissing allegations that he or the ruling party, Kenya African National Union [KANU], was out to finish the opposition parties. He, however, noted that if KANU's ideas and policies were superior and continued to attract more members from the opposition, then that was democracy at work. He said wananchi [citizens] naturally identified themselves with the political party that served their interests best and that was the reason more people were joining or rejoining KANU. That being the case, President Moi then stressed that KANU will be even more aggressive in propagating its policies to win the support of more people in the country. President Moi was addressing wananchi in Machakos town during a mammoth public rally. [passage omitted]

The president said some political failures were confusing wananchi by turning to them for sympathy, claiming that their communities were being finished. [passage omitted]

### President Moi Holds Talks With Israel's Rabin

*EA1710123393 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 17 Oct 93*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi early this morning received and held discussions with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who made a stopover at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. The Israeli premier, who had completed a tour in China, Singapore and Indonesia, landed in Nairobi a few minutes before 0200 aboard an Israeli Air Force plane. In their talks, which lasted more than one-and-a-half hours, President Moi and Mr. Rabin discussed Mideast peace and other matters of mutual interest between Kenya and Israel. The prime minister left Nairobi at 0400. [passage omitted]

### Deaths Reported in Clashes Between Communities in Narok

#### Police Issue Statement

*EA1710082093 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1830 GMT 16 Oct 93*

[Text] Police spokesman Jeremiah Matagaro has issued a statement on the Narok incidences and the full statement is as follows:

Police headquarters wishes to report a sad incident in which lives and properties have been lost in Enosupukia area of Narok District. The initial incident which took

place on 13 October 1993 when members of one community [Kikuyu] resident in the area attacked the Maasais, killed one old man, and chased 16 others from the locality. The group which was chased regrouped and fought back killing three people, and three persons from the two communities were injured. The injured were treated at Kijabe Hospital and Sukutia Health Center. Later, the community which started the attack wounded 16 animals and stole an unknown number of goats belonging to a farmer.

Yesterday on 15 October 1993 at 0600 five hundred armed young men from the provoked ethnic group whose animals were wounded demanded to get compensation for their animals. They were addressed by the area district officer and dispersed peacefully. Later in the day they regrouped secretly, then attacked the Catholic and Evangelical churches where the opponents were camped and killed 10 of them, then damaged the windows of the Catholic church. The police have reinforced the security personnel in the area with some men from the General Service Unit and Nakuru police were currently patrolling Enosupukia.

The police are treating all these incidents as criminal acts and the perpetrators of the crimes are being hunted with a view of charging them with the offenses of murder, unlawful wounding of animals, and malicious damage to property. The police are also under strict instructions to disarm all persons who are armed with offensive weapons in the public. These include spears, bows and arrows, simis, pangas and rungas [swords, machetes and sticks]. The residents of the area are requested to conduct themselves with civility as the security personnel endeavor to maintain law and order so that wananchi [citizens] can continue with the lawful activities in an atmosphere of peace.

[Signed] Jeremiah Matagaro.

### Commissioner Blames Clashes on Kikuyu

*EA1710082593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 16 Oct 93*

[Text] Narok District Commissioner [DC] Callistus Akello has attributed the ethnic fighting which broke out last Thursday [14 October] in Enosupukia location to the mutilation of 22 cows belonging to Mr. Kole Ole Nchako.

He said the quit notice issued by the government to people who had settled illegally in water catchment areas in the location members of the Maasai community started moving out immediately. [sentence as heard] He said the move did not please members of another community [reference to the Kikuyu], which, in a fit of anger, decided to attack the Maasai. The DC, who is the chairman of the Security Committee, said the attack by the community was meant to stop the Maasai from moving out of the forest to create joint defiance to the government order.

He said after the aggressors failed to get Mr. Ole Nchako in his manyatta [homestead] they decided to attack the cows in the cattle boma [pen], killing 15 of them, wounding seven seriously and leaving 35 missing. Mr. Akello said in reaction to the attack the Maasai took arms to revenge and as a result of mobilization of security forces calm returned to area and people are now moving out the forest peacefully.

#### **Refutes Media, Says Region 'Calm'**

*EA1810192693 Nairobi KNA in English 1717 GMT  
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Narok, 18 Oct (KNA)—The Narok District Commissioner [DC], Mr. Callistus Akello, today refuted claims in a section of the press that eight more people were killed in Enosupukia location over the weekend. The DC challenged reporters from the DAILY NATION, which carried the story about the alleged new killings, to feel free and show him where and when the killings took place.

Mr. Akello, who was addressing the press in his office, said that peace had been restored in the area and that the regular police and the general service unit were patrolling the location to ensure that law and order was maintained. He said that the location was now calm and that no more cases of clashes had been reported.

Mr. Akello appealed to politicians and other leaders to stop making inflammatory statements which could incite the public to violence.

#### **Police Official Confirms 17 Deaths**

*EA1810222793 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] The commissioner of police, Mr. Shedrach Kiruki, today personally toured Enosupukia area of north Narok in Narok district and has dismissed allegations that more than 30 houses have been burnt and that some fleeing residents of the area have been removing corrugated iron sheets from their houses and other personal effects and transporting them to safer areas, as reported in a section of local dailies today. He also dismissed the allegations that the General Services Unit [GSU, paramilitary police] have been used to kill and that there have been (?excesses) of looting in the area, adding that the GSU have been deployed to maintain law and order, an exercise the commissioner said they were doing very well.

In his signed statement the commissioner said that so far 17 people have been confirmed killed in the flare-up.

### **Somalia**

#### **Haawiye Clans Adopt Resolutions, End Conference**

*EA1810205993 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] The Haawiye community reconciliation conference held between 14 and 18 October has ended with

resolutions adopted on reconciliation and the restoration of peace among the Haawiye communities. The conference was attended by over 370 delegates from the Haawiye communities. [passage omitted]

After much deliberation and evaluation of the facts and after admitting that the conflicts that had occurred had resulted in huge losses, the conference issued resolutions on the great Somali society in general and the conflicts among the Haawiye communities in particular. The resolutions are as follows:

1. The delegates from the Haawiye communities have unanimously agreed to stop the civil wars, particularly among themselves, and at the same time respect the other communities they live with and with whom they share the same Somali culture, to restore mutual respect, unity and peaceful coexistence based on brotherhood. In order to implement this agreement, the delegates advised that the warring or disputing communities should hold a dialogue with goodwill, and cooperate with other Haawiye clans they have confidence in, to resolve tough issues they fail to settle on their own. The expropriated property which survived the civil wars should be returned, and roads connecting the capital with country's regions should be maintained. Particular attention should be given to the security and peace of Mogadishu, given that the city is the country's central point.

2. The Haawiye communities appeal peacefully and propose a joint effort to restore national unity and dignity.

3. The conference of the Haawiye communities unanimously agreed that Somali unity is sacred and therefore should not be discussed.

4. The conference fully supported the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] relief programs and assistance. The conference confidently requested UNOSOM leaders to help maintain peace and develop the country during the brief period the world has set aside for us, such as with the formation of a national council to reflect the Somali people's unity and dignity. UNOSOM troops should be deployed throughout the country's regions to restore hope to the Somali people. General disarmament throughout Somalia is the key to peace, for so long as the people remain armed nothing can be done, the country cannot be rebuilt and hope will not be restored to the Somali people.

5. The Haawiye community delegates were of the view that a second conference should be held to be attended by leaders of the Haawiye communities, such as chiefs, religious leaders, peaceseekers and intellectuals.

6. The conference resolved that a Haawiye committee be appointed to implement the peace resolutions, coordinate communities, and prepare for the conference to be attended by the chiefs.



7. The delegates sent their heartfelt condolences to bereaved Somali families and the governments of countries whose soldiers were killed in earlier confrontations while serving with UNOSOM.

The resolutions of the agreement were signed by all the Haawiye communities [passage omitted]

The closing ceremony was attended by Mrs. Salimah Turkan, UNOSOM's [word indistinct] representative in the north of Mogadishu; Colonel Mark, UNOSOM officer; Mr. Mario Sica, the Italian ambassador in Somalia; and other senior UNOSOM officials. [passage omitted]

The conference agreed next Monday [25 October] to organize a huge peaceful demonstration in support of the Haawiye reconciliation conference to be held in the Darwish Square in central Mogadishu and attended by all the Haawiye communities. [passage omitted]

## Uganda

### President Museveni Speaks on Independence Anniversary

EA1110141693 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0943 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Address to the nation by President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni at Kololo Airstrip in Kampala—live]

[Excerpts] [Master of Ceremonies Professor Mtu Mukwa] Your Excellency, distinguished guests, my job is [words indistinct] is to ask His Excellency the president to come and address the nation on this celebration of the 31st anniversary of our independence. Thank you.

[Museveni] I will not read the speech. I have the speech printed so the people can read for themselves, but I will summarize the main points in this speech.

First of all, I would like to congratulate all of you Ugandans for attaining 31 years of independence in modern times. [applause] These years of independence have been full of trials and tribulations, but we have managed to contain some of them and one can safely say that our country is now again on the [words indistinct].

Our economy now is at the crossroads. We have achieved macroeconomic stability. We have repaired elements of the infrastructure and we must now transform our efforts towards development. Our strategy in [words indistinct]. This should be the improvement of small-scale agriculture, which will provide the basis for the establishment of agro-based industries [word indistinct] agricultural commodities as the basis for our industrialization. The improvement of small-scale agriculture will also raise the rural incomes where most Ugandans live. [passage omitted]

As you know, it is our policy to privatize. We want to privatize because government managers are not good. They are not efficient. On the whole there are a few here

and there who appear to be efficient. For instance, Uganda Airlines is improving. They have made a profit for the first time in about a very long time. This was, however, after we had told them that whoever is dead would be buried.

You know it is our custom to bury people who die. Before the Europeans came, we would bury on the same day. In my tribe we wouldn't keep a dead body in the house even overnight. But when Europeans came they said you can keep the body for two weeks or something like that, but eventually we will bury. Even the Europeans eventually bury their dead. However, in Uganda especially, a culture has developed that an enterprise can die but it will not be buried. We shall keep the corpse in the house. This is against hygiene. We are therefore saying that from now on any government enterprise which dies will be buried so that it leaves the room for the living. By this privatization, therefore, we hope to solve the problem of mismanagement of parastatals. I would therefore call upon the entrepreneurs to come forward and buy these enterprises. We can solve our problem very quickly.

I was in Indonesia yesterday. Those people earn \$5 billion per annum from timber alone. Timber, just plywood, they make plywood. [passage omitted]

You know how much timber we have here, and how good it is. From textiles they earn—and they don't produce any cotton, they use other people's cotton—but from textiles they earn \$4 billion per annum.

People who can help us to do this are the private people. These Indians [as heard], who are being most welcome in wholeheartedly [as heard] or any other entrepreneurs. If I could get black entrepreneurs I would welcome them. But if they are not yet available I will work with the ones who are available, and I am glad they are coming. We can transform the earnings of our economy radically in a very short time. [passage omitted]

On the side of macroeconomic stability, you know very well that inflation, which was very high, we have now brought it down. I am told that the total inflation now for the year, July backwards, is 9.2 percent. The one of agriculture—the one of [as heard] and the one of main food items—this is well below the 15-percent target which we had made for ourselves. At one time we had gone to minus 2.4 for the whole year.

[Words indistinct] because inflation impedes growth. It erodes the purchasing power of the consumers and leads to high nominal interest rates which would discourage investments and make our exports uncompetitive. We have controlled the money supply into the economy. By money supply we mean [the] Treasury asking the Bank of Uganda to print currency when they don't have money from taxes. This we have controlled. We have attained stability in the exchange rate and foreign currency is freely available in the many exchange bureaus in our

towns. [Words indistinct] do not have to hoard foreign currency for fear that inflation will eat up their hard-earned money.

Revenue collection is improving. It is going up. I would like Ugandans to understand the purpose of paying taxes. You cannot develop if you do not pay taxes. These taxes are the ones we use to support education, to increase wages, to support health, to support the African businessmen. [Words indistinct] if Ugandans support the African businessmen, instead of keeping away foreigners, which some people wanted, and which I cannot agree to do it. Instead, we should pay taxes and we support you, which [words indistinct] to support you through grants and soft loans. [passage omitted]

In the industrial sector, growth has been 21.4 percent in 1992-93. Chemicals, paints, and soap grew at the phenomenal rate of growth of 70.1 percent. Drinks and tobacco grew by 35.9 percent, and food processing grew by 16.4 percent. We have been able to achieve these high rates of growth because of controlling inflation.

I would like to say something on coffee. You know coffee was at one time the key of our economy. We are now trying to depose coffee, to remove it from being the king of the economy. We just want it to be one of the citizens, not a king. And how do you equalize in this type of situation? You promote other exports. That is what we are doing. Nevertheless, we must get the last ounce of this coffee. [passage omitted] Consequently, we have now successfully organized a trade union of coffee growers. This idea was floated some time ago by some of us, but people did not take it seriously about this. [passage omitted]

I would like to inform you that in 1989, the coffee producers all over the world earned \$11 billion U.S., but in 1991, for the same amount of coffee, they earned \$5.6 billion. It had gone up [as heard] more than 50 percent. So, the [words indistinct] adopted a coffee retention scheme which came into operation on 1 October 1993 to keep 20 percent of the coffee we produce if the price of coffee remained below 75 cents per pound. [passage omitted] I would like to invite the big boys of coffee—Nestle and the other [word indistinct]—they should come here and we set up an instant coffee factory here. They should not go on using us. Let us share that money, because they take beans, make them into powder, pay us about one-sixth of what they get themselves. This is not Christianity or Islam, because Christianity says love your neighbor as you love yourself, and so does Islam I am sure, somewhere it must be saying like that. [passage omitted]

Now, on the question of politics, the program is clear. We are supposed to elect a Constituent Assembly. We debate a new constitution and pass it. Then, next year we shall have general elections under the new constitution. It is very clear, as clear as daylight. But some people don't understand things which are clear. They are going around: Wait, wait, my friend. What are you worried about? The program is: They will elect a constituent

assembly—elected by the people of Uganda by universal adult suffrage. In other words: One man, one vote. Rebels will remain, will not vote unless he wants to absent himself. Furthermore, nobody will be kept from standing. When you stand, if you have got any ideas, tell them to the public. Tell them that if you elect me and I go to the assembly I will do this; certainly you know what you are going to do for them in the assembly. Then what is the problem; what are you worried about? I cannot understand [words indistinct] people are worried about. You know, they go to the foreigners, who don't know our situation here. [passage omitted] So, they think they will go to foreigners and use them to disturb our program here. [passage omitted] We are therefore willing to listen to outsiders, but we must know that this is our house. In your house not even your father can run your house. [passage omitted] So, you Ugandans, you are the ones who know the problems we have been through. Nobody has been through these problems except ourselves. Others were hearing about them. [passage omitted]

So, these Ugandans here who keep on confusing our foreign friends—they really confuse our foreign friends—should stop wasting time there and come and sort out problems with us here. We have got our parliament here. We are all there. Who is not there in the parliament? I mean (?people) are there. [Words indistinct] are there. The DP [Democratic Party] are there. The UPC [Uganda People's Congress] are there. You see them; they are always speaking; you know their points of view. [laughter] So, what is the problem? You come to our house if you have got anything and we sort it out there, but don't think that you will use foreigners to carry out an internal program here. It may just complicate things for the country. If you listen to foreigners, things may go wrong.

I remember during that time, in 1971-72, I was being challenged: Why are you opposing Idi Amin? Idi Amin is a nice man. We were wrong to oppose Idi Amin. Then, later on, another group also was asking us: Why are you opposing Idi Amin? Now suppose we had listened to all these people, Idi Amin would be here, but we would not listen. There are things you can listen to other people, there are things you cannot listen. Somebody cannot say commit suicide and I say yes, because you are my friend, I commit suicide. So, these groups should solve these political problems with their own people here. The program is clear. When the time for campaigning comes, everybody will go and campaign, those who are interested. We shall give the radio to all these people, the TV—at least their spokesmen. We cannot give it to every candidate, because the candidates are too many, but we know their opinions roughly. There are those who want multiparty: They will get access to the radio and the TV.

They are already getting access. I always see them in the TV. But we can formalize it more. You come in the TV and you give your views. There are those who don't want multiparty, who want no-party democracy; those will also be in the TV. There are those who want federal [rule]. They will be in the TV. They are always there. My



friend Serwadda [former director of broadcasting who retired in October 1990], I always see him there and others. There are those who want unitary government. They will be in the TV and in the radio.

Which other controversial issue is there? There is nothing else; it is only on those two points—federal or unitary government. Not so much, but there are some people who talk about it, and multiparty or no-party democracy. [sentence as heard] So, the spokesmen of these two schools of thought will get equal access to TV and to radio. For the individual candidates, we cannot guarantee because there are too many. If you assume that there are 150 constituencies—no, 240 constituencies—and assuming there are 10 candidates in each, that's 2,400. How can we put all these on the radio? It is impossible, but the spokesmen of the different views will definitely have access. I therefore appeal to all these people to really follow the law, because we passed it together, all of us here.

You remember the mayekera were opposing me when I introduced these amendments, the amendments I introduced to say that we should have a new constituent assembly instead of using the old one. You remember there was that big debate. We should have a new elected constituent assembly instead of using a combined meeting of the present NRC [National Resistance Council] and the Army council. There was a lot of opposition from mayekera—mayekera means guerrillas—those who were in the bush with me. Some of them even told me that I had sold out.

But I stood my ground. I said no, we must have a new assembly so as to give everybody an equal chance. Now these people are still talking that there is no equal chance. Now, this is what people are talking about—that is, they've lost their chance—wonderful. What do they mean by no equal chance? They want us to decide without waiting for the people to decide. That is what they want. They think that by using foreigners they can make us decide on something which the people should decide. That is their real interest: Wanting to ignore the people so that we may say now the situation should be like this without reference to the people. That we cannot do, so let us go to the population. The population will decide on all these contentious issues. After the population has decided, then we shall do whatever the population decides.

There are also some alarmists who are saying that the resurrection of the cultural institutions in this very modified form is a movement towards disunity. I don't agree with these people, as I have said many times. I think this diversity will help us. Recognizing diversity and accommodating it will strengthen us rather than weaken us. [passage omitted] Therefore, those who say ebyaffe [restoration of traditional monarchies] will bring trouble, I cannot see where they base themselves. Instead, it will bring harmony. Everybody will be free to do what he wants as long as he is not in conflict with the Constitution of Uganda. [applause] I think this a real freedom. You can see

the mood of the people. You have been here all this time, all these years you have been here.

When did you see civilians adopting the culture of the army like you saw these people here this morning? All Ugandans are now soldiers. I think there is something like 2 million soldiers now who have been training these civilians. Why do they come willingly to identify with the army? It is because they think that the government and the army have encapsulated their interests sufficiently. Therefore, let's not throw spanners into this program of living and let live. This is civilization. You cannot have conformity. [passage omitted]

Now on the question of retrenchment: Some people have been saying that retrenchment has got this problem or that problem. This is only part of the backwardness. In Amin's time I used to see very old men here in the army [who would say] *mimi nitakufa kwa jeshi* [preceding four words in Swahili]—that he will die in the Army. Why die in the Army? How about agriculture? We don't want people to die in the Army or in the civil service or in the politics also. There are people who are determined to die in politics, or in the church. [laughter] [passage omitted] Let us not block the upward movement of new talents. We should always be coming and going, coming and going. All these public services are like a railway station. If you are going into a railway station you see arrivals and departures. [laughter] Now, suppose there was only arrivals and no departures, what would happen? [passage omitted]

The government is worried about the increased thuggery, robbing cars, even killing people sometimes. We are very concerned about it, but we think we know who are doing it. We know who are doing it and it can be stopped. After all, the problems we have solved are not few. We shall solve this one also. However, I am still having a problem with some of the security forces who find themselves in a situation of a game warden becoming a poacher. Instead of helping the state to fight crime, they are the ones who are encouraging crime. This is happening in the army and also in the police, and we have got evidence for either of these, but we shall get them. We shall get them and we shall throw them out.

We have always wanted to live in peace with our neighbors. I am therefore pleased that Rwanda and the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] have finally agreed to work together. We shall do everything possible to assist them to see through that program. I hope the same can happen in the Sudan and I also hope that normalcy can return to Zaïre.

The refugees in Uganda are now 340,000. They are the refugees in Uganda. Some of the African countries have got a population of this size, so we have got a nation of refugees here. This phenomenon of refugees testifies to the backwardness of Africa. You find that people cannot agree to live together until some of them must leave and live abroad. It is a very big shame.

You remember Uganda had a population of 500,000 people living in exile in 1986 when we took over. We

brought all of them back. The whole of west Nile and Madi had gone into exile. Now that area has got 1 million people—the 500,000 who came back and the ones they found there. This shows that problems can be solved. The main source of the refugee problem in Africa are the African governments themselves, the leaders, leaders who only see their interests, their personal interests. I hope really these conflicts in Africa can be resolved and we move forward.

I am happy that in South Africa things seem to be moving forward and I am pleased to hear that there will be elections next April. We encourage the South African leaders, Mr. de Klerk, Mr. Mandela, the leaders of the ANC [African National Congress], [Inkatha Freedom Party leader] Mr. Buthelezi. In fact, I have invited Mr. Buthelezi and Mr. de Klerk and Mandela and others to come here for the PTA [preferential trade area], if they agree, as observers, may be you can have a chance to talk with them. Mr. Mugabe is working on some of them, but we hope that these people can agree.

I am pleased with the attitude of the Western governments on the question of South Africa. They have been quite firm with Buthelezi. I think Buthelezi was thinking that he would find sympathy with the Western governments, because normally they support some of these renegades mainly in ignorance—a man like Savimbi [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola leader]. We knew Savimbi. You remember I have been active in the Portuguese colonies as a sympathizer of the freedom fighters there since 1967. I visited Mozambique, the liberated zone of Mozambique in 1968, so we knew some of these people. But some of the people saw that Savimbi was a democrat, somebody who would go and report his colleagues to the Portuguese. [sentence as heard] This man was given support that he is a democrat fighting communism.

Now you see what he is doing. Now, many of these renegades in Africa always find a home in some of the foreign capitals, and sympathy. A revolutionary, a patriot worth his salt, does not have to get foreign sympathy. The NRA [National Resistance Army] fought and defeated Obote without external assistance. We were here in Luwero, yes, surrounded on all sides, but we defeated [Obote]. Why? Because we were rooted among our own people. Now, these groups which want to be sponsored, it means they have no roots in their own countries. [passage omitted]

We are waiting to establish relations with South Africa. Now that the sanctions are going to be lifted, I would no longer impede some of you who are trying to go to South Africa. I was wondering why people were dying to go to South Africa. They say they want South Africa as a market. My question was whether they were short of markets. We have got a quota of beef in the EEC; we are not fulfilling it. We have got a quota of sugar in the United States; we are not fulfilling it. We have got a quota of textiles in Europe; we are not fulfilling it. What are you rushing to South Africa to do except buying from

there? That is all you will do. Anyway, it doesn't matter. We shall soon be free to go and I hope South African Airways can use Entebbe as they used to do in the past, so that we also get money from them. [passage omitted]

### **Chief Military Observer Outlines UN Mission's Tasks**

*EA1310131993 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 12 Oct 93*

[Excerpt] The United Nations Observer Mission on the Uganda-Rwanda Border, UNOMUR, will become fully operational in three weeks' time when the equipment to facilitate its work will have arrived in the country.

Addressing a press conference at the UNDP [UN Development Program] office in Kampala this afternoon, the chief military observer, Brigadier General Romeo Dallaire, who will be in command of 105 unarmed peacekeepers based in Kabale [southern Uganda, near the Rwandan border], said the task of his mission is to facilitate the demilitarization along the Uganda-Rwanda border and to help the process of demobilization as laid down in the peace agreement between the two, the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] and the Rwandan Government.

Initially, he said, the mission is to conduct daylight patrols along the border between the two countries to ensure that there is no infringement on the cease-fire agreement. He said night patrols will only start when the group has got its full consignment in three weeks' time. He said his men will be observing the situation from the Uganda side. [passage omitted]

### **Mission Begins Work**

*AB1310204593 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 13 Oct 93*

[Text] Kampala, Oct 12 (AFP)—The UN Observer Mission on Uganda-Rwanda Border (UNOMUR), has started its work. The Canadian mission chief, Brigadier General Romeo Dallaire, announced here on Tuesday [12 October].

Dallaire told a press conference here that the team of 81 military and 17 civilian personnel were now in place at the mission's operational headquarters in the southern Ugandan town of Kabale, about 350 kilometres (219 miles) south west of the capital, Kampala.

The mission was set up by a June 22 U.N. Security Council resolution following charges by Rwanda that Uganda was aiding the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which invaded Rwanda from Uganda in October 1990.

The Ugandan Government has repeatedly denied the accusations and called for the establishment a neutral multi-national force to monitor the two countries common border.

Earlier attempts by Uganda and Rwanda to monitor their common border failed as a result of mutual mistrust between the two countries.

The observer mission, which will spend some six million U.S. dollars during the operation, expected to last four to five months, was drawn from Angola, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Hungary, Netherlands, Senegal and Zimbabwe.

The mission is to help the tiny central African nation of 7.5 million people to implement a fragile peace accord concluded on August 4 at Arusha in northern Tanzania.

The RPF consists mainly of Tutsis, who were traditionally the ruling minority, until the Hutu people rose up against them.

The agreement called for demobilisation of combatant troops within a period of between 12 and 15 months.

Last month, both the Rwandan Government and RPF rebel representatives met at the United Nations in New York and reportedly pledged to support the peace process that is expected to end the bloodshed that has dogged the country for more than three decades due to animosity between the Tutsis and the Hutus.

### **Lack of Agreement on Regions Noted at Multiparty Talks**

*MB1910074493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2123  
GMT 18 Oct 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—A debate on regions at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Monday served only to highlight the lack of agreement between participants.

The 21 parties at multiparty talks were unable to agree even on the number of regions South Africa should have, let alone their boundaries. At the end of the day negotiators agreed instead to mandate the planning committee, whose job it is to facilitate talks, to establish an ad-hoc committee to try to resolve the differences.

The debate was based on the second report by a commission on the demarcation/delimitation of regions. The commission of experts has proposed nine regions: Western Cape; Northern Cape; North West; Orange Free State; Eastern Cape/Kei; kwaZulu/Natal; Northern Transvaal; Eastern Transvaal; and PWV (Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging).

They recognised the enormity of the task facing negotiators and stated in the introduction to their 100-plus page report: "It will... be extremely difficult for a body like the Negotiating Council to take definitive decisions on the boundaries that would satisfy all the citizens of the country... Even a referendum in a certain community would not necessarily be the answer..."

However, they were adamant that the number of regions should not be increased from nine, but said the possibility of sub-regions should be investigated.

"The process, from a political standpoint, is at an early stage and taking the diversity of viewpoints into account it is clear that the subject matter has not yet been extensively analysed."

The future powers and functions of the regions had not yet been determined, and since these would have a major effect on the communities concerned the delimitation of the regions could not be looked at in isolation, the commission added.

It noted the issue was a "highly emotional" one, and therefore it was not surprising there were conflicting viewpoints from almost all communities. "There are so many different interest groups, each with its own agenda, that it is impossible to draw absolute conclusions that a community is for or against the specific recommendations of the commission."

In most instances, the report conceded, there were arguments for and against. The so-called sensitive areas affect all nine proposed regions:

—Eastern Transvaal: The proposed borders, with reference to the question of whether this region should

include Pretoria, kwaNdebele, Bronkhorstspuit, Mid-delburg and Witbank. Also, the Kruger National Park;

—PWV: Whether this region should exclude Sasolburg, Pretoria and part of Bophuthatswana located in it. Second, whether Pretoria should be located in the Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region;

—Orange Free State: whether this region should be combined with the North West region, which basically covers the present-day Western Transvaal;

—Eastern Cape/Transkei/Ciskei: whether this region should be one or two regions and the boundaries thereof;

—Western Cape: Whether this region should be combined with part of the Northern Cape to make one region;

—Northern Transvaal: Whether this region should include Pretoria, Groblersdal, Pilgrims Rest and Hammanskraal. Again, there is the question of the Kruger National Park;

—Northern Cape: Whether the northern boundary of the region should include Kuruman and Postmasburg, and whether Namaqualand should be excluded from the region; and

—kwaZulu/Natal: Whether the Umzimkulu/Mount Currie area should be included in this region.

### **Buthelezi Rejects De Klerk's Proposed Referendum**

*MB1810185393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829  
GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] Ulundi Oct 18 SAPA—kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has rejected the proposed referendum as a deadlock-breaking mechanism in the democracy talks. Addressing the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday, Mr Buthelezi accused State President F W de Klerk of attempting to substitute consensus with a referendum, which would empower a majority to silence the aspirations of the minority.

"We say that if we are serious about reaching an all-inclusive solution, the fundamental needs of both the majority and the minority must be accommodated... elections and the empowerment of a new government ought not to take place until such solutions are fully negotiated."

An interim constitution would not allow kwaZulu to choose and regulate itself, Mr Buthelezi said. KwaZulu must have the power to adopt its own rules governing subjects such as family law, labour law, commerce and industry and criminal law, he added. "If the rest of south africa rejects our offer to be included in the new South Africa as a federal state, then we will consider our options."

He said kwaZulu negotiators had scratched the bottom of the negotiations barrel in bilateral talks both with the government and the ANC [African National Congress].



Mr Buthelezi vowed to stick to non-violent solution. "In spite of the growing climate of civil war, which is affecting our people, killing our friends and comrades, destroying our communities and destabilising our political structures, we shall never abandon our fundamental policy of non-violent form of negotiations."

Now is the time for action which can no longer wait, he said. "Our action is going to be within the parameters of our tradition and will characterised by non-violence, reasonableness and defence of our rights."

"We will not destroy, intimidate or resort to disruptive mass action, for the protection of law and order is of too great a value to us."

"Today we say to Mr F W de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela that they cannot go it alone without us, and that consensus with us must be achieved through the recognition of our right of self-determination." Mr Buthelezi urged the immediate suspension of negotiations to seek consensus-based agreement on the form of state and the process from which an expeditious finalisation of a final constitution would proceed to the holding of elections.

He said the Zulu nation did not recognise the legitimacy of the interim constitution and would not be bound by it.

#### **ANC, Freedom Alliance Delegations Hold 1st Meeting**

*MB1910102393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0949 GMT 19 Oct 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 19 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] and the newly-formed Freedom Alliance [FA] met face-to-face for the first time on Tuesday. The meeting took place at the multi-party negotiations venue, the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park, where normal proceedings were cancelled for the day to allow for the bilateral.

The ANC-FA meeting follows one between the FA and the South African Government on Monday night, and another between the ANC and the government earlier on Tuesday. The bilateral was scheduled to last until about 1pm. The FA, formed on October 7, comprises the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF], Conservative Party [CP], and the Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and kwaZulu governments.

Sources in the FA said they hoped the two meetings would result in an agenda on how to proceed with negotiations between the alliance, the ANC and the government. The 11-person FA delegation included Rowan Cronje and Ephrian Keikelane of Bophuthatswana, Gen Tienie Groenewald of the AVF, the IFP's Walter Felgate, Ciskei's Mickey Webb and the CP's Tom Langley and Fanie Jacobs.

The ANC was represented by a six-person delegation, including ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa, SA

Communist Party National Chairman Joe Slovo, ANC Deputy Secretary-General Jacob Zuma, Matthew Phosa and Mac Maharaj. "I hope we aren't going to vote, because we are completely outnumbered," quipped Mr Slovo before the start. "Don't worry, we work on the basis of consensus," replied Mr Cronje, to which Mr Ramaphosa said: "Sufficient consensus, I hope."

#### **Mandela Interviewed on Investment, Freedom Alliance**

*MB1910070593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Interview with ANC President Nelson Mandela by London correspondents Cliff Saunders and Lehane Tsotetsi on the "Good Morning, South Africa" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Tsotetsi, in progress] ...appealed for investors to come and invest in South Africa, but have you reassured them that it would be safe to invest in South Africa?

[Mandela] Well, there is no need to give assurances which are not realistic. The violence is still there, and there is still this political instability. All that we have to say is to put before them the situation in the country and the efforts we are making to create a favorable environment for investment. This I have consistently done.

[Tsotetsi] How do you think South Africa would be able to assist the whole of the southern African region without dominating?

[Mandela] South Africa has got a big economy, even though it is in deep recession. It is the only country in that region which has got the infrastructure which can benefit the whole southern African region. We are aware of the problems created by apartheid and trying to destabilize the surrounding countries. South African leaders, black and white, are not likely to commit that mistake again, and to seek domination now by economic means. That will arouse the same turmoil and conflicts as apartheid did.

[Saunders] Turning to internal politics, Mr. Mandela, Dr. Buthelezi, the Freedom Alliance and others believe that there should be a summit of leaders, that these important issues should not be left to underlings. How do you feel about this?

[Mandela] We agree with that, that leaders should come together, but the proper platform for that is the Multi-party Forum. What we are opposed to is that there should be a summit of leaders outside the Multiparty Forum.

[Tsotetsi] Are you optimistic that elections will be free and fair, and that the ANC [African National Congress] will abide by the results?

[Mandela] Ah, there is no doubt that the ANC would—if it goes to an election that imposes an obligation on us—accept the results of the elections. This election is

opposed by those who do not want democracy in our country, and the sooner we have that election the better, and any delay, any postponement, would create formidable problems.

[Saunders] To get back to the Freedom Alliance, formed while you were away, if you do see that the country is heading toward confrontation, possible civil war, would you go any way, a long way perhaps, to meeting their demands for self-determination?

[Mandela] I will continue having discussions with the leaders of the right wing. As long as they are prepared for dialogue, I will work with them. I have had discussions with General Viljoen. I believe that he wants to resolve these matters through negotiation, through discussion. One thing we can never accommodate is a demand for self-determination for a particular ethnic group. What I have said to Gen. V. Ijoen—we are now drawing up boundaries for regions, and if he shows me the region where he wants to live, I am prepared to consider that, but it must be a region in which all population groups are free to settle there, and to have full rights of citizenship. In that way I could accommodate—I could go to my organization and persuade them to accommodate that demand.

[Saunders] Mr. Mandela, the bottom line of the whites' fears in South Africa—they do fear that the black man may take revenge on them in the new South Africa. Do you think that the security forces will, in effect, protect the whites adequately if this happens? What kinds of reassurances can you give?

[Mandela] Well, those are fears which are genuine and quite reasonable, although they are baseless, because our policy is so clear. We already have whites serving in our top policy structures, like the National Executive Committee, the National Worker Committee, and deciding issues in their own name and right, and we are the only organization which is so up front in nation building. The policy of a nonracial society in which all population groups are enjoying equality has been fully accepted, not only by the policy making structures of the ANC, but by the masses of our membership, and I don't think it is a realistic fear to say that Africans will take revenge. They are used to working with other population groups, including whites, and I believe that the idea of a nonracial society has been accepted, and that is why I am so keen to have discussions with all political formations, and in particular the right wing, because I think their fears are due to lack of communication between ourselves and themselves.

#### **ANC's Van Eck Says Yengeni Statements Not ANC Policy**

*MB1910095493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA—Tony Yengeni, the African National Congress's [ANC] western Cape regional secretary, has shot the ANC in the foot yet again, independent MP Jan van Eck said in Cape Town

on Monday. He was responding to Mr Yengeni's statements that the killers of SA Communist Party [SACP] leader Chris Hani should be hanged and would be "taken to peoples' courts" and "face Nuremburg trials" in the new South Africa.

Mr Yengeni's views did not reflect the view of the majority within the ANC and was not ANC policy, said Mr van Eck, who quit the Democratic Party after joining the ANC. "Whereas the ANC, and specifically its President Nelson Mandela, have, since the ANC was unbanned in 1990, consistently gone out of its way to preach reconciliation instead of revenge, (Mr) Yengeni's statements reek of revenge. His statements are irresponsible and will merely heighten the climate of confrontation and violence."

Mr van Eck said Mr Yengeni's "outrageous support" for the training in Transkei of the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army—an organisation which had by its own admission killed ordinary citizens in church—led one to wonder whether the former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] commander had suspended the armed struggle in favour of negotiations. "If not, he should seriously consider his present elected position in the western Cape ANC. Electorally speaking, Mr Yengeni has yet again shot the ANC in the foot," Mr van Eck said.

#### **ANC Issues Response to Gaye Derby-Lewis Statements**

*MB1910075993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress, ANC]

[Text] The ANC has noted with outrage statements made by Gaye Derby-Lewis since her acquittal of the murder of the late SACP [South African Communist Party] General Secretary Chris Hani. The ANC warns Gaye Derby-Lewis that it reserved the right to open charges of conspiracy in the murder of Chris Hani against her in future.

Having failed to show any remorse for her alleged participation in the murder of one of our greatest leaders she continues to justify, aggravate and fan the flames of racial hatred amongst our people. Recently she was quoted as having said that any means is justified from preventing the ANC from coming into power. It is clear from her statements and actions of her co-conspirators that this is a justification for assassinations. In this regard the ANC will hold her responsible for any attempt made on the lives of Dimpho Hani, Tokyo Sexwale, Matthew Phosa or any other ANC leader or member.

Statements that ANC leaders are bloodthirsty are both irresponsible, insensitive and highly provocative. Gaye Derby-Lewis is the last person to utter such derogatory statements against the ANC, when her hands are allegedly dripping with the blood of Chris Hani. In this regard she has disqualified herself for South African citizenship.



Her statements that she will form part of a resistance movement against an ANC-led government served to confirm our belief that she remains a serious danger to society and must be deported to her country of origin with immediate effect.

The fate of her husband as well as that of Waluz will be determined by a new democratic government notwithstanding her naive, arrogant and wishful thinking. Her archaic ideas and those of her ilk are old and deserted by humankind and time. Such ideas are daily being defeated as South Africa moves to a democratic order. The single most threat to the peaceful transformation of our country remains despicable maverick like Gaye Derby-Lewis and the ultra right wing who still hanker after the past. Now is the time for all South Africans to isolate and marginalise those who seek to plunge our country into a deeper crisis like Gaye Derby-Lewis.

The ANC is in the process of advising Hani's family to institute civil actions against Clive and Gaye Derby-Lewis as well as Waluz and others.

#### **Further Reportage on Transkei-RSA Conflict Over Raid**

##### **RSA Delegation Arrives for Talks**

*MB1810122893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] A South African delegation led by the director general of foreign affairs, Rusty Evans, has arrived in Umtata for talks with the Transkeian government. The acting ambassador to Transkei, Dawie Bezuidenhout, will also attend the meeting which will focus on deteriorating relations between the two countries. Earlier the South African Embassy in Transkei indicated that the SADF [South African Defense Force] troops guarding the embassy would have been out of the country by noon today. Mr. Bezuidenhout confirmed that the expelled ambassador, Horace van Rensburg, was not in his office and said he had not been in Umtata since 9 October. Meanwhile, many of the businesses which closed in the wake of last week's violence have reopened.

##### **Black Troops Replace Embassy Soldiers**

*MB1810151493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[By Craig Doonan and Greg Arde]

[Text] Durban Oct 18 SAPA—South Africa and Transkei resolved in Umtata on Monday to replace soldiers at the SA Embassy with black troops from the eastern Cape, Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said. However, an SA Foreign Affairs Department statement said the prospect of deploying troops from Eastern Province Command would still be investigated and discussed in further talks.

According to both governments, a joint committee would be established to discuss this matter.

While the SA Government statement said the committee would engage in talks "for the purpose of normalising the situation relating to relations between the two countries", Gen Holomisa stressed the committee would look into SA Embassy security only.

Explaining why he wanted the 12 soldiers at the embassy replaced with black troops recruited after February 1990, Gen Holomisa said "we don't want troops here who have been deployed in Angola and other areas".

"(President F W) de Klerk has himself confirmed that among his security forces he has rightwing lunatics."

The 12 highly trained soldiers were deployed earlier this year to protect staff following violent protests at the SA Embassy.

Gen Holomisa said Monday's meeting had not discussed his expulsion of South African Ambassador Horace van Rensburg as this remained "non-negotiable". He added he had no problem with another ambassador replacing Mr van Rensburg.

Gen Holomisa explained he had called for Mr van Rensburg's expulsion because "he allowed the embassy to be used as a springboard to launch the attack". He was referring to the recent SA Defence Force [SADF] raid on a home in Umtata which left five youths dead. The SADF claimed it had attacked an Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] base, while the Transkei government maintains those killed were school children.

Mr van Rensburg has strongly denied his embassy was linked to the raid.

On the South African Government's counter-threat to expel Transkei's ambassador, Gen Holomisa repeated: "That is a matter to be taken to the World Trade Centre." Questioned whether it had been agreed that troops at the embassy would be replaced with black soldiers, the embassy's second-in-command, Dr David Bezuidenhout said: "We've reached certain agreements, but the situation is still very sensitive and I don't want to commit myself."

He added, however, that the 12 troops currently at the embassy would be removed "as soon as possible". The SA Government statement said the soldiers would be "rotated, pending further discussions", and the joint committee would investigate the advisability of the Eastern Province Command taking over embassy security.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed on Monday that Mr van Rensburg did not face Gen Holomisa's deadline to be out of Transkei by noon on Monday as he had left the homeland nine days ago.

**Negotiating Council: RSA, PAC, Transkei Must Resolve Raid**

*MB1810200693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] South Africa and Transkei have decided that a joint committee be created for further negotiations to improve relations between the two countries. The decision follows talks in Umtata between a delegation of South Africa's Foreign Ministry and the Transkei government on the diplomatic crisis between the two countries. The negotiators announced in a joint statement that the security at the South African Embassy in Umtata as well as the embassy's personnel had been discussed. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Linda van Tilburg] The Umtata attack, contrary to expectations, did not come under discussion at the Negotiating Council in Kempton Park. The Council's planning committee agreed this morning that the dispute between the South African Government, Transkei and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] should be settled privately.

[Zam Titus, Transkei negotiator, in English] It was decided that a small task team made up or composed by those parties who are directly affected by this particular issue should be set up and that task team is going to meet tomorrow at nine o'clock [0700 GMT], and we're going to bring back to you the final end product on Wednesday. [end recording]

**Ciskei Military Ruler Reportedly Hands Power to Deputy**

*MB1510190893 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 15-21 Oct 93 p 7*

[By Andrew Trench]

[Text] Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo has effectively abdicated power in his homeland. Sources close to the Ciskei government say Gqozo has informally "suspended" himself and now spends most of his time on his farm, Blacklands, near the homeland capital, Bisho. This has been so far about six weeks.

They say the only time Gqozo emerges is on a political platform. For example, he attended this week's Freedom Alliance meeting with State President F.W. de Klerk in Cape Town and the Freedom Alliance press conference in Pretoria.

Gqozo's absence is confirmed by a senior South African government source who said the homeland ruler had taken a "long holiday". The source said Gqozo had been expected to make a formal announcement last week that his deputy, Colonel Silence Pita, would be running the homeland in his absence. The statement did not materialise.

The formation of the Freedom Alliance in which Gqozo participates appears to have stopped the announcement:

it is important for the brigadier to be seen as the current head of state for him to hold any sway within the alliance.

Gqozo's "rest" appears to be motivated by his pending murder trial, set to start on November 9. He has been charged with the murder of homeland rebel General Charles Sebe. It is understood he is anxious for the trial to be completed while Ciskei still exists and the state is bankrolling his defence.

However, there has also been pressure from within the government for the controversial and highly inept brigadier to stand aside in the months leading up to April's elections. It is likely the military pressure on Gqozo has also played its role in the development. Recent months have seen simmering tensions in military ranks break into the open more than once, with senior officers calling for him to step aside.

Homeland authority is now vested in Pita, the only remaining member of the brigadier's original military council which came to power in March 1990.

Pita, the sources say, is more moderate and pragmatic than the brigadier and is seen to be interested in keeping the homeland on an even keel until next year's elections and Ciskei's reincorporation. Under Pita's guidance, Ciskei's Council of Ministers is said to be operating effectively for the first time in months.

Furthermore, Pita is well regarded by homeland soldiers who have indicated increasing dissent over Gqozo's resistance to the Transitional Executive Council (TEC)—a stand which imperils their future as part of a new national defence force.

Gqozo reportedly no longer attends security council meetings, allowing the security forces to do their jobs without fear of political pressure.

Pita is this week attending a military conference in Europe. The Minister of Education, Petros Jacobs, has stepped into his place while he is away, the sources say.

Ciskei's constitution allows for Gqozo to designate a deputy chairman of the council of state should he be unable to fulfill the task. If his seat is permanently vacated, members of the council of state can appoint a chairman from within the council.

It appears Gqozo has followed the former path rather than the latter. Gqozo is confident of Pita's loyalty. Appointing Pita also leaves the door open for Gqozo to return to running the homeland if possible.

However, despite Gqozo's "suspension", he has still taken controversial decisions like withdrawing Ciskei from the multiparty talks and joining the Freedom Alliance. Top officials were shocked by the decision and say they were not consulted on the move.

The South African government source says there are indications the TEC finance sub-committee could be

used in the next few months to apply pressure, should Gqozo remain politically obdurate. The source points out that 84 percent of Ciskei's budget is provided by South Africa in quarterly portions and could easily be held back if opposition to the TEC continues.

The Ciskei government did not respond to inquiries this week.

### **Gqozo Denies 'Rumors'**

*MB1810145393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1428 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] Bisho Oct 18 SAPA—Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo has dismissed rumours he would step down until the outcome murder charges against him, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Speaking after Mr Mickey Webb's swearing-in as the Ciskei's new foreign affairs minister on Monday, Brig Gqozo said there was also no truth in speculation that his health was failing.

He said the rumours were part of a ploy used by political enemies to discredit him and cause discord in Ciskei. Brig Gqozo said he had no intention of bowing to pressure from whatever quarter.

### **Mickey Webb Appointed Ciskei Foreign Affairs Minister**

*MB1910074593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2134 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] East London Oct 18 SAPA—Ciskei negotiator at the Kempton Park multiparty talks Mickey Webb has been appointed the homeland's new minister of foreign affairs.

Mr Webb, who is an attorney, was sworn in on Sunday by a Ciskei Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Willem Heath. In an address the chairman of the Ciskei military government, Brig Oupa Gqozo, said Mr Webb's job would entail boosting the homeland's image and creating new friends for Ciskei. Mr Webb's association with the Ciskei government started as an adviser with the 1990 coup.

### **Mercenary Recruitment Firm Says MI Waging 'Smear Campaign'**

*MB1510070393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Oct 93*

[Text] A company which recruits ex-defense force members to train Angolan Government forces claims that Military Intelligence [MI] is waging a smear campaign against it. Details have emerged of a plane bound for war-torn Angola with ex-SADF [South African Defense Force] special force members aboard being grounded, and the Russian crew of eight being arrested. Antony (de Demko), Callie Long, and Luke Partington filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Long] The aircraft, an Antonov-12 was set to take off for Angola from Lanseria Airport

carrying ex-South African soldiers who are engaged in training the Angolan Government forces.

[Tom Robbertse, aircraft owner] It was all loaded and it was taxiing down the taxi way, already for take-off, and then what happened is this, the tower let us know: Listen, please return your plane, we got an order that you have to return to the apron for inspection. When we get to the apron there was some guys in sort of military uniform surrounding the plane. I said to one of my representatives: Listen, nobody gets out of this plane. Please just hand over your passports. We believe it be (?false). So one of the guys got onto the plane, one of these military guys, and he did some inspection, little inspection.

[Long] After an hour and a half the aircraft was allowed to proceed to Angola. Two days later, the Russian crew were apprehended at this Pretoria hotel, allegedly by the military police.

[William Schickerbury, hotel manager] The Russian crew were sitting here having lunch and people arrived without approaching me and arrested them.

[Parkington] Were they the South African Police?

[Schickerbury] Well, I realized it later on that they were from the Air Force Police.

[Erica Viljoen, eyewitness] These guys were armed and some of them had Air Force uniforms on.

[Robbertse] I don't know why is the military police involved into this matter; we are a civil country.

[Long] We tracked the Russians down to a Johannesburg hotel.

[Alexandr Bajerov, Russian pilot] I talked, you cannot arrest us, we are citizens of Russia as a country, and if you want to arrest us, I need to meet my consulate, and that military policemen talked: No, I no arrest you.

[Long] While claims are being made that they were arrested and being held for 36 hours over visa irregularities, they wonder why the plane was apparently raided by military personnel and why they were later arrested by military police, that's the job of customs officials they say. The company that chartered the plane, Executive Outcomes, who recruit ex-SADF members to assist Angolan Government forces with training, say that ever since their Angolan operations commenced, they have been targeted by certain elements and the Defense Force. In a press release issued shortly before the incident, Executive Outcomes stated that a smear campaigns against them by Military Intelligence was under way. They say they had been branded as mercenaries which they vehemently deny, and say that they have been the target of death and other threats. Meanwhile, the owner of the aircraft says he's billing the SADF for all costs.

[Robbertse] I'm gonna invoice General Meiring for this because it is the South African Defense Force and the people that [word indistinct] said that I, you know, I'm



welcome to send an invoice to Gen. Meiring. What I don't understand is, we are doing these flights for MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in Angola, which is a recognized government of the day, and they are recognized by the United Nations, as well as by the South African Government and also by the ANC [African National Congress].

[Long] The Russians meanwhile wait in limbo, not sure now whether they're about to become the center of a local and international storm. [end recording]

In a statement this evening, the Defense Force denied that the Russian crewmen had been arrested. An SADF spokesman said they had merely asked the Russians to accompany them to the Air Force mess to pay outstanding accommodation bills. The spokesman didn't say why the Russian crewmen were staying at the Air Force mess. The Defense Force spokesman also quoted from Article 121-A of the Defense Act, which indicates that no member of the Defense Force may contract himself for service as a mercenary. The act applies to all Defense Force members up to the age of 55, and indicates that no ex-Defense Force member may subsequently work as a mercenary.

**South African Press Review for 19 Oct**  
*MB1910120893*

[Editorial Report]

**THE STAR**

Criticism of COSATU Strike Call—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 October in a page 12 editorial believes there are "demerits" to the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, strike call. "For one, the federation may have to work harder than expected to excite the necessary worker enthusiasm for a strike over Bill of Rights issues. This is not out-of-pocket stuff like VAT [value-added tax], or an emotive issue like massacre or assassination." "Nor does it seem prudent for COSATU to have sprung an announcement of such magnitude on its alliance partners without prior consultation." If, as COSATU General Secretary Sam Shilowa suggests, COSATU is "merely intent on defending workers' rights, then harming the economy which presently offers a diminishing number of its members the privilege of work, is not the way to do it. This economy is not some preserve of white capital, there to be attacked by labour to advance its own cause. The ANC [African National Congress], custodians now of investor confidence, must therefore discourage COSATU from this course."

**BUSINESS DAY**

Hidden Agenda in COSATU Strike Call—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 October in a page 18 editorial says COSATU's threatened work stayaway in November "has immediately prompted speculation about a hidden agenda. Is the new leadership wanting to show that it is as tough as its predecessors—especially

since COSATU has so far not staged its traditional annual stayaway? Or is the federation trying to demonstrate its independence from its larger ally, and sending a signal that it is unhappy with some ANC policy positions?" "An impetuous stayaway threat, made out of the blue, seems hardly rational at this stage. The question remains—what is COSATU up to?"

**CITY PRESS**

"Restraining Hand" of PAC Transkei Military Council—"The SADF [South African Defense Force] raid into Umtata strained race relations in that part of our country to near breaking point," points out a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 17 October. "Regrettably one or two whites were attacked and a number of shops and properties damaged, but the situation did not get badly out of control. Although the mood of the people was understandably ugly there was war talk from some individuals, the restraining hand of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the Transkei Military Council's leadership kept things in check."

**CAPE TIMES**

Umtata Raid Gives APLA Activity "New Impetus"—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English for 15 October in a page 6 editorial remarks that a week has passed since the SADF raid on a house in Umtata in the Transkei, "and nothing has emerged in that period to remove the suspicion that no direct link existed between those shot by South African soldiers and specific acts of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] terrorism—though the house may well have been used as an APLA base." Instead of curbing APLA activity, the raid has given APLA "new impetus, won it sympathy in quarters where before little existed, and undermined the SA government's own moral position. It has also practically turned Umtata and other parts of the Transkei into a no-go area for whites. Whoever was responsible should be charged—a right the five dead were not afforded."

**BEELD**

Walus Conviction in Hani Murder Trial "No Surprise"—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 15 October notes in a page 8 editorial: "It is no surprise that Janusz Walus was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Chris Hani. From the time of his arrest soon after the attack there was already overwhelming evidence that he was guilty." "Much more controversial is the fact that Clive Derby-Lewis was convicted for the Hani murder," the paper says. "If that is not the final finger pointing at the Conservative Party, CP, and other rightwing organizations for their talk of violence, then nothing will bring them to their senses. Derby-Lewis sat in the inner circles of the CP" and "played a policy making role." "The Derby-Lewis case is not the first case of violence from within the CP. The party has already produced a member of parliament who is a self-proclaimed bomb-planter. Add to this the Afrikaner Resistance Movement and its White Wolf, as well as other mass murderers and several other crimes, and it becomes clear that the

right-wing rhetoric was no idle talk." "The political wandering of these people is frightening. Did they really believe they could find a solution to South Africa's problems by killing Mr. Hani?" "That is not the way for South Africa; assassination is revolution. Our solution is negotiation and settlement."

**Umtata Raid Political, Military Failure**—A second editorial on page 8 of BEELD points out that "A week has passed since the SADF raid on an alleged APLA house in Umtata. Although we had serious doubts about the wisdom of the attack, we reserved final judgment so that the government could provide more information." But "nothing substantial has come to light to remove the original doubt. It appears that the operation was a military and political failure." "The political consequences of the attack are worrying. There has been a backlash against the government in general, and whites in particular. Property has been damaged and lives threatened. Did the government consider these factors when it agreed to the attack? One can only guess at the emotional heat which the funeral of the dead will generate. And the PAC is in its glory: for the past few months it had become a fringe party, now it has been given a political kiss of life. One positive aspect of the whole issue is, however, Mr. Nelson Mandela's muted reaction abroad to the incident. It appears that he does not wish to derail the political process." One can only hope, concludes BEELD, that "Minister Kobie Coetsee will come up with information which will calm tempers. It is important that the brush fire caused by the incident is brought under control as soon as possible."

#### \* CP Conforming to Nation-State Plan of 'Front'

93AF0821B Cape Town DIE SUID-AFRIKAAN in Afrikaans Aug/Sep 93 pp 16-17

[Article by Jan Taljaard: "The CP (Conservative Party) Trying To Get Seat on the Nation-State Wagon"]

[Text] Whether or not a nation-state can be achieved, and whether it is based on racism or Afrikaner nationalism, a drowning person clutches with as much abandon at a straw as at a life buoy, says Jan Taljaard.

Nation-state or national suicide? For an increasing number of whites, the once nearly eccentric idea of their own homeland has now become a last way out to escape the approaching system about which they are getting too anxious. While in the past people (including those on the right) considered the idea of a nation-state a mere peculiarity and the playground of a handful of bored or devilish fanatics, over the last few months it has reappeared as a new driving force in the mainstream of rightwing politics.

A comprehensive resistance action was launched in July under the banner of the Afrikaner Popular Front (AVF) in order to try to make the white homeland a reality. Alternative forms of government that would ultimately have to be formalized in such a nation-state are already being developed.

The many objections to a nation-state still include that it could not be achieved, or that it would merely be a continuation of white dominance in a smaller area. This may be true, but in the meantime it has become a strong ideology for the right-wingers who have been drifting rather aimlessly since the referendum. Whether or not a nation-state can be achieved, and whether it is based on racism or Afrikaner nationalism—a drowning person would clutch with as much abandon at a straw as at a life buoy. As a matter of fact, the greatest and most bloody follies in history have often been based on a crazy idea.

Since April the idea of a nation-state, together with the establishment of the AVF under the leadership of four former generals, has created probably the most widespread unanimity among right-wingers since the advent of the "New" South Africa three years ago. The generals also gave the right wing a stature that former preachers, nuclear scientists and professors had failed to do in the past. The rowdy, bearded, fat guy in khaki clothes still produces erratic humor on the sidelines, but these days the right-wingers, if not their cause, is treated with noticeably greater seriousness by outsiders.

The new advent of the right-wingers and the credibility the idea of a nation-state has acquired among the broad middle group of the right, are the result of several single events and other interactive circumstantial factors. The stalemate at the negotiating table last year and a government that looked increasingly less self-assured, have given the flattened right wing breathing space to regroup. Increasing violent crime, the hardening and polarization of feelings toward the political spectrum, as well as events such as the assassination of Chris Hani and the sudden death of Andries Treurnicht, have further created a climate in which the patient, obliging, and submissive oxen of the large right-wing middle group started pulling at the yoke. For the first time, the ordinary "conservatives" (many of whom had drawn their small crosses of assent at last year's referendum) had become nasty.

However, a popular movement is not based only on the radicalization of the middle group. It also needs a basic idea, which can grip an ordinary person's imagination and at least offer the illusion of a solution.

Then the nation-state idea came back to the fore. And it did not just come falling out of the sky. The original initiatives, which would ultimately lead to the establishment of the AVF and also to broader acceptance of the idea of a nation-state, can be traced back to a small group of nation-state ideologues who for the past two years had started wrestling in back rooms with their plans for an Afrikaner state. At the center of this small group was Major General Tienie Groenewald, a former director of Military Intelligence, fighter pilot and security adviser to P.W. Botha. Following his early retirement in 1990, he established the Institute for Strategic Studies (INSA) in Pretoria as a kind of right-wing think tank. At first, INSA's influence was rather poor. Even at the time of the referendum, the mainstream right wingers scarcely paid any attention to the former general and his small plans.

For example, during the period leading up to the referendum INSA circulated a document among CP members of parliament that advocated, among other things, that as part of a show of force the right wing should at strategic times interrupt the supply of power to large cities such as Pretoria. At the time, nobody paid any attention to this, but today the same plans are enjoying serious consideration. Meanwhile, Groenewald has continued building onto his power base. In 1991, with his brother, Jan, a former assistant leader of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], he brought together a group of right-wing nation-state proponents, including Dr. Wally Grant, Blokkies de Beer, and Dr J.C. Jooste. Early the next year, 25 right-wing splinter groups became involved and the organization got a name: Unity Committee 25 (EK25).

Several so-called unity meetings were held throughout the year. Other interest groups joined up and the decision was made to change the organization's name to People's Unity Committee (Vekom). With the assistance of cartographer Koos Reynecke, the so-called "Eastland" was identified as the most suitable area for a future nation-state. The region, with Pretoria as capital, includes large portions of northern and eastern Transvaal and northern Free State, with a bulge toward the northern coast of Natal. The Johannesburg/Witwatersrand/Vaal triangle is being excluded and, according to the proponents of the nation-state, this should actually serve as an absorption area for "foreign people" (read: blacks) who live in the nation-state.

Groenewald's influence has also continued to increase and with the breaking away of the Andries Beyers group from the CP last August, Groenewald's hand was already visible behind the events. It is significant that during the weeks preceding the break, Beyers and his five deserters were in fact the only CP members of parliament who attended Vekom meetings. However, a break was not what Groenewald wanted. Rather, the original attempt was to impress the idea of a nation-state upon a stagnating and planless CP. However, things went wrong, there was confrontation and this led to the unavoidable schism. Two other CP members of parliament who were already involved with Vekom at the time, Piet Gous and Dries Bruwer, were presidents of the Free State and the Transvaal Agricultural Unions, respectively. Today these two are very prominently involved with the AVF group. For example, it was Bruwer who, during a unity meeting in April of this year, suggested that a committee of generals be set up because in times of crisis the Afrikaners have seemingly always been led by generals. The committee was set up and ultimately became the directorate of the AVF. Ironically, in doing so it managed to acquire greater influence on the CP.

At the time, the Beyers group was much closer to the nation-state idea of Groenewald and his supporters than most other CP members of parliament who were still steaming along with vague Verwoerdian ideas of partition.

These days, the ties between the AVF and the Afrikaner People's Union are rather fragile, while the "purified" CP's ideas about self-determination are getting more and more in step with the nation-state. Constand Viljoen, who was dragged for the first time into the political arena by the AVU [Afrikaner Volksunie—National Union] when he acted as security adviser during the bilateral talks between the government and the AVU, is working full time for the AVU these days. The influence of Groenewald has begun to be much more widespread than among right-wing Afrikaners only.

With the advent of the Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] group of parties, Vekom and Groenewald were right in the middle of the disturbances. The strong regional needs of people such as Oupa Gqozo, Lucas Mangope, and Mangosuthu Buthelezi fit in with Vekom's plans for an Afrikaner state. Many observers consider Groenewald the actual strategist behind the deceleration tactics implemented by Cosag during the negotiations. His involvement with Ciskei even went so far that at one time, one of the companies he had surrounded himself with at INSA, Multi Media Services, provided secretarial services to the Ciskei government.

Meanwhile, a growing realization among right-wingers since the end of last year that the days of purely white parliamentary politics were gone forever also helped to establish the idea of a nation-state among the mainstream. General frustration within the CP has led to the party launching its so-called mobilization plan in February of this year. The convener was Lieutenant General Koos Bischoff, another former armed forces officer who later became part of the AVF directorate. Surrounded by the vague policy directions of the CP, the mobilization attempt simply could not get going. At the same time, Vekom decided to come out of the back rooms and a first public meeting was organized for 16 April of this year. Following the decision on this date, Chris Hani's assassination six days before the meeting, and the turbulent events leading up to his funeral became the final catalyst for the establishment of the AVF. The Committee of Generals was set up the day after the funeral and the AVF two weeks later.

Even though initially the CP leadership was caught by surprise by the sudden events in the right-wing ranks, they quickly realized that it would be better to join in with the AVF rather than try to go against the popularity of people such as Viljoen. However, the CP would have done better not to fall in. With a little underhanded work and preorganization they might have been able to hijack, so to speak, the executive council of the organization and the party's mobilization project would have found another home. Part of the baggage that came along with the AVF, however, was the nation-state. And there is every indication that a large part of the CP has accepted that baggage.



## Angola

### Reportage on UN Effort To Deliver Relief Aid to Cities

#### Operation To Cover Entire Country

*MB1610085193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, was today hopeful that peace would be established in Angola. He was speaking at a news conference with Angolan and foreign journalists at the Anibal de Melo Center, during which he discussed the peace process and relief operations.

[Begin Beye recording in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese; translated from the Portuguese] The scaling down of clashes in the past few weeks has permitted us to distribute relief aid in a wider area and with greater efficiency. As I speak to you know, I am in a position to say that relief aid will be distributed throughout Angola.

On Sunday, I addressed this issue without mentioning the cities of Cuito and Huambo. On Sunday I said I could not send aircraft to Cuito because I lacked authorization from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Yesterday morning I received authorization that an aircraft could leave at 0900 today. So, the aircraft took off at 0915 today. In fact, I have been in contact with the team that traveled to Cuito. They have arrived safely. Right now, the team is working according to its schedule, assessing relief aid requirements, and the evacuation of foreigners who have been unable to leave Cuito over the past nine months. [end recording]

As for the peace process, the situation remains unchanged. Beye did not give details about the course of events. He merely said he was hopeful that peace will be attained.

[Begin Beye recording in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] Finally, I do not wish to keep it a secret as has been suggested by the media. I would like to ask you to center your attention on the relief operation. You should let us deal with the peace process because in due course you will be informed of developments. Actually, that requires a bit of patience on your part. Nevertheless, peace will come. [end recording]

#### Mission's Cuito Visit Detailed

*MB1610052193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] The city of Cuito is once again the center of attention. The UN mission was able to land at the local airport and held its arranged contacts. What now remains is the second phase of its mission—the distribution of food to Angolans besieged in that city. Everything

shows that the first flight carrying humanitarian aid will leave for Cuito tomorrow. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] After its arrival here in Cuito, the UN mission held a meeting with the local government on ways of distributing humanitarian assistance to the needy people in Cuito. The UN officials and the local government also discussed the evacuation of the seriously wounded people and Portuguese citizens. During its (?six)-hour stay in Cuito, the UN delegation also visited some heavily populated areas to observe on the spot the problems of famine facing the people as a result of the war. Before leaving for Luanda, Colonel Avelino from the UN Angola Verification Mission and other UN officials held a meeting with Brigadier Sami, chief of the Black Cockerel's troops in the city of Cuito. The head of the UN mission told our reporting team that the first aircraft carrying humanitarian aid will arrive in Cuito tomorrow while another three World Food Program aircraft are expected in Cuito the day after tomorrow. [end recording]

#### UN Official on Cuito Situation

*MB1610090993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Interview with Aranda da Silva, UN relief aid coordinator, by unidentified Angolan and foreign correspondents at Luanda Airport on 15 October—recorded]

[Text] The UN team that went to Cuito this morning to assess the situation has already returned to Luanda. The aircraft landed at 4 February Airport at approximately 1800. Cuito is like a skeleton. Members of the UN team told Correspondents that Cuito residents are all skin and bone. Houses are broken down, people have no food, and government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops are in the city center.

[Begin recording] [Silva] As you already know, the situation in Cuito is extremely difficult. There are many children, women, and men suffering from acute malnutrition. There are over 1,000 seriously wounded people, most of whom will die in the next few days if they are not evacuated. The city is practically destroyed.

Regarding cooperation from government authorities and local UNITA forces, our mission was very positive. They are deployed very close to each other. The city is controlled by the two sides. So, in order to reach the local government we had to cross different check points. If peace prevails, survivors will not die.

[Correspondent] Is the first World Food Program relief flight scheduled to leave tomorrow?

[Silva] We would like a UN flight to leave tomorrow, but we are waiting for final authorization from UNITA. Authorization was requested today. In Cuito, we discussed how to distribute food to residents living in government- and UNITA-controlled areas. There are

three wards in UNITA hands. We would like to begin with the flights as a matter of urgency.

[Correspondent] Did you discuss with government and UNITA whether foreigners could be evacuated tomorrow?

[Silva] We discussed that matter, but not whether they will be evacuated tomorrow.

[Correspondent] I said tomorrow because at a news conference in Luanda today, Mr. Beye said foreigners could be evacuated tomorrow.

[Silva] I do not think it will possible to organize the evacuation tomorrow. I spoke to a number of Portuguese there. In a humane gesture, some of them told me to first deliver food for the residents, and to deal with their evacuation afterward.

[Correspondent] With whom did you speak?

[Silva] We spoke to the acting governor, with Brigadier (Simons), the military commander, the police commander, and all government officials.

[Correspondent] Who is in control of the airport area?

[Silva] The government controls the airport. It is all very relative, it is a question of hundreds of meters.

[Correspondent] Did you talk to Portuguese nationals living in government and UNITA areas?

[Silva] We only spoke to Portuguese living in government areas. We have a full list of Portuguese living in that area.

[Correspondent] How many?

[Silva] About 60, but there are other foreigners.

[Correspondent] Does any Portuguese have health problems?

[Silva] There are several Portuguese with minor health problems. As far as we know, none of them is critically ill.

[Correspondent] How is Cuito airport's landing strip.

[Silva] The landing strip has some problems, but as a whole it is fine.

[Correspondent] Will it be possible to send in Boeings there?

[Silva] We will look into that, but a Boeing pilot will need to go there.

[Correspondent] A while ago you said you spoke to UNITA's military commanders. Did you speak to General Chilingutula?

[Silva] I spoke to Brigadier (Samir), who is the commander in the area.

[Correspondent] Referring to the government being in control of the airport, you said it was relative. How do you mean?

[Silva] The airport area is in government hands, but UNITA positions are a few hundred meters away. I saw Brig. (Samir) less than 300 meters from the airport.

[Correspondent] What was the mood among government and UNITA forces? Were they on a war footing? Is there an atmosphere of peace?

[Silva] The atmosphere is still tense. People are still being killed by land mines around Cuito. There is an atmosphere of hope that peace will prevail. [end recording]

#### **Aid Arrives in Cuito; Huambo Waits**

*MB1810094393 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] The people of the city of Bie [Cuito] once again received humanitarian aid from the World Food Program yesterday, within the framework of a program which also provides for aid to other areas, including those under the jurisdiction of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA. Reports from that city say that three WFP aircraft yesterday airlifted food and medicine to that city. This is the WFP's second successful operation in the area. It will be noted that an Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola-People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola military commission has been established to ensure security for the Bie operation.

Meanwhile, the residents of Huambo—which is another area needing aid—are still awaiting the arrival of the aid flights which were canceled by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party government on 16 October. The Huambo residents say it is inadmissible that the government should use food and medicines as a weapon, and that humanitarian organizations should condone such behavior. The people of Uige and Zaire Provinces, as well as the residents of Jamba, here in Cuando Cubango Province, are also waiting for aid to arrive.

The United Nations had promised that aid would be sent today, 18 October, to areas not covered by the program presented on 15 October.

#### **Aid Flight Lands in Huambo**

*MB1810182593 London BBC World Service in English 1740 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] For the first time in three months, United Nations officials in Angola have succeeded in getting a relief flight through to the central city of Huambo, a stronghold of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels, which has been under

attack by government forces. But attempts to get more flights to the city of Cuito, which UNITA is besieging, have received a setback. After negotiations with UNITA leaders in Huambo, the UN had hoped to send in another two flights today, but permission for the planes to land arrived too late. As well as sending relief to Cuito, the UN wants to evacuate three of its personnel who have been trapped there since yesterday, threatening the entire UN operation. It is still not clear whether UNITA has given permission for the evacuation of foreign nationals from Cuito, that is the Portuguese, [words indistinct].

### UNITA Denies Detaining UN Officials

MB1810195093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has never intended to detain international officials in Cuito. This was stated in Huambo today by the UNITA foreign secretary (?at a meeting) with a high-level World Food Program delegation headed by Dr. Aranda da Silva.

[Begin Huambo correspondent recording] At talks held between UNITA and the United Nations in Huambo on 18 October 1993, it was stated that UNITA never intended to retain international officials in Cuito. In view of the late arrival of the UN delegation in Huambo, it was not possible to make all the security arrangements for the flight to leave today. UNITA informed the United Nations [words indistinct] so that the flight may leave on 19 October 1993 [words indistinct] a light aircraft will return directly to Luanda. The flight's precise time will be confirmed by UNITA as soon as possible.

The UN and the UNITA delegations are holding talks in Huambo in a frank and constructive atmosphere, discussing humanitarian operations in Angola. It is expected that the talks will permit relief operations to be extended to all Angolans. [words indistinct] the delegation arrived in Huambo at 1442 [1342 GMT] and was welcomed by Dr. (Judite Pande Tembo), UNITA secretary for relief aid and human rights. Provincial government officials as well as starving women and children were also present at the airport to welcome the delegation. [passage omitted]

### Malawi

### Banda Makes Progress; Talks With Council, MCP Members

EA1810190993 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] The Office of the President and Cabinet [OPC], has announced that His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda continues to make satisfactory progress at Garden City Clinic in Johannesburg. The OPC said this evening that the life president was visited by the members of the Presidential

Council and some members of the National Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party [MCP], who discussed a wide range of issues with him for about an hour. It said the life president assured the visiting MCP leaders that he was confident and instructed them to assure the people that he was looking forward to coming back home.

The OPC says the life president said he was now only waiting for the doctor's advice on when to leave the hospital, which he hopes will be in the next few days.

### Congress Party Spokesman Comments

MB1810191893 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 18 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The hospitalization of Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda has prompted a whole series of questions about what should happen when the president is incapacitated. It is still not clear how long it will take him to recover from the brain surgery carried out in South Africa two weeks ago. One opposition suggestion is that an interim president should be appointed to take his place, but the ruling Malawi Congress Party has ruled it out, citing the constitutional provision for a three-man presidential council to take over which has been followed to the letter. On the line to Johannesburg, Robin White asked the party spokesman, Dr. Heatherwick Ntaba, if it wouldn't be a good idea simply to change the Constitution.

[Begin recording] [Ntaba] For what reason? We don't believe there is any good reason to change the Constitution at this point at all. Everything is going on smoothly.

[White] Yes, but this Constitution was drawn up at a time when you were a one-party state and you weren't coming up to multiparty elections.

[Ntaba] The Constitution provides for the continuation of ruling the country in the event of the incapacitation of the head of state. That Constitution must apply, it must continue until we have had the multiparty general elections, and the continuity, the mandate, the constitutional mandate of the Malawi Congress Party to govern the country, must not be interrupted.

[White] Now, presumably the Malawi Congress Party is going to have to choose a new presidential candidate for the elections, you know, when they do happen next year.

[Ntaba] I don't know on what basis you are making that statement.

[White] On the basis that the president is unlikely to recover.

[Ntaba] But I don't know on what basis you are making the statement that the life president is unlikely to recover.

[White] Do you think he is likely to recover?

[Ntaba] I have no reason to believe that he is not going to recover.

[White] Presumably, you have been seeing him. What is his current state of health?

[Ntaba] He has continued to make very good progress. Today, the latest official bulletin from Garden City Clinic—and I was there also, I am actually calling you from Garden City Clinic—he is making very satisfactory progress. He had discussions with the members of the Presidential Council this morning, discussions on a wide range of issues and that discussion lasted for one hour. So, his progress has been very very satisfactory.

[White] Did he tell them when he is likely to return?

[Ntaba] He told them he is very anxious to get home. He feels quite comfortable and he is only waiting for the doctors' advice to move away from the hospital and he hopes that will be done in the next few days.

[White] How would you assess his current state of health?

[Ntaba] No different from the hospital official assessment, which is that he has made very good progress from his operation and he should be, as the expectation is, leaving the hospital in the next few days.

[White] His doctor did at one time say that he was depressed. Now, is he depressed?

[Ntaba] He has been treated for that. Nothing unusual about that kind of depression.

[White] Is he still depressed?

[Ntaba] No, he has received treatment for that and, as I said, he is getting very satisfactory progress.

[White] Is he still in bed or can he get out of bed?

[Ntaba] He can get out of bed. He can walk around.

[White] And, you know, in the past, he was rather a [word indistinct] kind of man. Is he making jokes now?

[Ntaba] Very much so, yes. He is in very good spirits, he makes very good jokes.

[White] And do you believe that he can resume full duties?

[Ntaba] I believe he will need some time to recover fully and I cannot tell you exactly how long that time will be, but we expect him to recover fully, yes. [end recording]

## Mozambique

### UN Secretary General Holds Talks on Peace Process

#### Meets With Chissano

*MB1810143693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] [Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 17 October reports: "UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali arrived in Maputo this afternoon for talks with the signatories to the Mozambique Peace Accord, the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. He was welcomed by Prime Minister Mario Machungo and Aldo Ajello, his representative in Mozambique. Government and senior Renamo officials as well as a large crowd were also at the airport."]

Delegations led by President Joaquim Chissano and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali are currently holding talks within the framework of the implementation of the Mozambique General Peace Accord. Before the meeting, President Joaquim Chissano and the UN secretary general held a meeting behind closed doors. The UN secretary general is scheduled to hold another meeting with Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama this afternoon.

#### Renamo's Dhlakama Arrives

*MB1710193593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Oct 93*

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama landed at the Mavalane International Airport today. Afonso Dhlakama said at the airport that during his meeting with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali he will give priority to the issues of the demobilization of troops and the draft Electoral Law. He [words indistinct] to comment on other important issues connected with the implementation of the Mozambican General Peace Accord.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] Well, at the present moment, we would like to discuss a number of issues, notably the demobilization of the two armies belonging to the Mozambique Liberation Front and Renamo. This will first entail the dismantling of militiamen and irregular groups as a way of guaranteeing security to all our people. We shall also discuss the draft Electoral Law. I think all these issues will be correctly examined because there are already positive replies from other forces. I recall that I had a meeting with the unarmed political parties four days ago. Renamo has adopted a positive stand regarding the draft Electoral Law. We hope the Mozambican Government will also respond positively.

[Unidentified correspondent] Regarding the Constitution, what are the articles that you want withdrawn?



[Dhlakama] I cannot mention them now [words indistinct]. We are (?not demanding) the withdrawal of various articles in the Constitution. What we have been saying is that when we were in Rome we had agreed that there were 32 articles in the Constitution which should cease to be applied after the signing of the General Peace Accord. So far, no organ has been established to see whether or not this agreement is being applied.

[Reporter] Mr. Dhlakama, do you believe that following the visit to Mozambique by the UN secretary general, it will be possible to reach an agreement for holding elections in 1994?

[Dhlakama] I do not think the UN secretary general is coming to Mozambique to reach an agreement. He has a representation here in Mozambique. I think that his visit is aimed at observing the implementation of the peace process. Evidently, we shall take advantage of his visit to discuss a number of issues with him. If there is a need to reach an agreement on the elections to be held next year, I think we can do it with his representation here. [end recording]

Afonso Dhlakama said he believes that the general elections will be held in October next year. The news conference given by Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama was not attended by all journalists because only four were allowed to attend.

### Comments on Planned Elections, Armies

*LD1810122893 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2300 GMT 17 Oct 93*

[Text] [Announcer] On his arrival in Maputo today, Renamo [National Liberation Front] leader Afonso Dhlakama restated his support for the first general multiparty elections in Mozambique due to take place in October 1994. More details from Maputo from Fernando Canana:

[Canana] On arrival at the Maputo international airport, Dhlakama told journalists that he will be taking this opportunity to tell Dr. Butrus-Ghali about Renamo's concerns relating to the implementation of the peace agreement:

[Begin Dhlakama recording] This time we want to debate, I mean, as I said, several issues, and therefore demobilization of the two armies, those of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo, which first will have to go through the dismantling of the militia and irregular groups, as a way to guarantee safety for all the population. We will also have to talk a bit about the proposed elections legislation, but I think all those issues will be debated in the correct way, for up until now there has been positive response from other forces. Let me remind you that I met unarmed opposition parties four days ago, and Renamo took a positive stand toward the proposed elections legislation. We expect the Mozambican government also to respond in a positive way. [end recording]

[Announcer] Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama will meet the UN secretary general in Maputo on Monday.

### Butrus-Ghali Meets With Dhlakama

*MB1810182093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] This afternoon UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali met in private with Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], as part of his working visit to Maputo. There was a meeting between UN and Renamo delegations afterward. UN and government delegations met earlier.

This morning Butrus-Ghali pledged to act as a catalyst and mediator in the draft Electoral Law. He was speaking at the meeting with President Joaquim Chissano this morning. Butrus-Ghali said he would also try to set a date with government and Renamo to confine troops from both sides.

### Dhlakama Comments on Meeting

*MB1810203493 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The United Nations secretary general, Butrus Butrus-Ghali, has issued a strong warning to parties to the Mozambican peace process today to get their act together or risk a UN pullout. He has had meetings in Maputo with both President Chissano and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama and the UN is looking for evidence of the political will needed to keep the operation on course. It is already months behind schedule with the demobilization of both armies remaining a sticking point. After the meeting with the secretary general, Barnaby Philips caught up with Mr. Dhlakama and he asked him how he thought it had gone.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] Well, we had this meeting, you know, with the secretary general. It was positive because we passed our message. He explained to us about what the international community thinks about this process of democratization. We explained to him about our situation, about electoral law, demobilization of both troops and the concern about the police. But we are very happy because he understands.

[Philips] (?Did you promise) to give him a date on demobilization?

[Dhlakama] Well, I told him that even today we can [word indistinct] with demobilization, but will depending also if the Mozambican Government can give a signal that they will do also, because what we need is just security. We still insist that government must [words indistinct] abolition militias, you know, because they still have arms, because it is there in the agreement that Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] should finish

militias, but up to now they did not start. We have now one year after the cease-fire.

[Philips] So, you made no promises to him?

[Dhlakama] Well, what we spoke, we said that we are prepared to do our best, but our best also will depend on the best from the government.

[Philips] So, you are meeting President Chissano in the coming days?

[Dhlakama] Yes, yes. I am sure, I will meet him. [end recording]

#### **Butrus-Ghali on Talks, Angola, RSA**

*MB1810184093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] At a brief news conference a while ago, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali described as very positive the meeting he held today with President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano. Butrus-Ghali said he conveyed to President Joaquim Chissano a message stressing the need to speed up the Mozambican peace process so that Mozambique receives further financial assistance from the international community. Butrus-Ghali said his meeting with Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], was also very positive. A similar message was also conveyed to the Renamo leader, dealing with the need to overcome the obstacles the General Peace Accord faces. Butrus-Ghali said he urged Dhlakama to continue with bilateral talks in order to honor the Rome accord. Butrus-Ghali said he also pointed out to Dhlakama the need to hold elections by October 1994.

Today, the UN secretary general also dealt with the situation in Angola and South Africa.

[Begin Butrus-Ghali recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] Meanwhile, I had a meeting with Angela King, my special representative in South Africa, with whom I discussed the political evolution in South Africa. I took the opportunity to convey my congratulations to Mr. Mandela and President de Klerk for winning the Nobel Peace Prize. I hope that will encourage South

Africans to build a new society based on multipartyism and the eradication of apartheid. [end recording]

At his meeting with Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, Butrus-Ghali said he received good news: for the first time the United Nations has managed to send relief aid to Cuito. Aid will also be sent to other Angolan cities. Butrus-Ghali was assured by his special representative in Angola that talks between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola will resume over the next few days.

#### **PAC's Makwetu in Maputo for Talks With Butrus-Ghali**

*MB1810190493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] Clarence Makwetu, secretary general of the South African Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, arrived in Maputo this afternoon for talks with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. We asked him on arrival about his agenda for the meeting with Butrus-Ghali:

[Begin Makwetu recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] It is difficult for me to say, because I came here at the invitation of the UN secretary general. [end recording]

Asked to comment on the ongoing democratic process in South Africa, Makwetu said:

[Begin Makwetu recording] The democratic process in South Africa is in a critical situation. The government is ready to talk while it continues killing people. This is a worry the PAC aired some time ago, but the world paid no attention. [end recording]

#### **450 Refugees Repatriated From Zambia**

*MB1810144093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] A total of 450 Mozambican refugees were repatriated from Zambia to Tete Province's Chiuta District on 15 October. The repatriation, which is organized by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, will cover about 13,800 refugees until the end of the year.



## Cote d'Ivoire

### Radio Cites Official on Houphouet-Boigny's Health

*AB1810142193 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] Today is the birthday of a head of state, that of Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who is 88 years old today. The Ivorian head of state, who is convalescing, recently underwent surgery in Paris. Concerning President Houphouet-Boigny's health, the FRA-TERNITE MATIN daily newspaper, called for the regular publication of the Ivorian head of state's medical report in an editorial. If Balla Keita, minister delegate at the Ivorian presidency, is to be believed, Houphouet-Boigny is in good health and will soon be discharged from hospital.

### Ruling Party's 'Double-Dealing Maneuvers' Viewed

*AB1810170893 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 18 Oct 93 p 3*

[Article by Khalil Ali Keita: "The Lingering Demise of the First Republic"—first paragraph LA VOIE introduction]

[Excerpts] Today, without exaggerating, we are witnessing a lingering demise of the First Republic, due to our inability to adapt to the dizzying speed of the course of history.

Vilifying or venerating the people who are governing us now will not help to resolve our present problems in anyway whatsoever given that events have taken an extremely serious and rare turn compared to those that we experienced in the past. Far be it from us to claim that we are making a presumptuously unique analysis. Nevertheless, this is an undeniable fact: management of our governors has been chaotic for the past 30 years, in the name of an antiquated and suicidal pragmatism. This is easily established.

Pragmatism, despite its innumerable advantages, also has this dangerous aspect: a day-to-day running of affairs which opens up very few prospects for us due to the very fact that it virtually prevents us from making projections beyond our governors' limited outlook. Well, we have to admit that although satisfying the immediate needs of the people seems to gratify them, this way of governing is suicidal because it does not allow us to make provision for the future and act accordingly. This is evident in the fact that after the euphoria of an "Ivorian miracle," whose effects could be likened more to a mirage, we are now witnessing the lingering demise of our First Republic, that of the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire [PDCI]. A dangerous and corrosive death has awakened us with a start, but apparently without offering us the possibility of remedying it. [passage omitted]

This is why, in the face of the lackadaisical and double-dealing maneuvers of the ruling party, the desire of the

Ivorian people to rid themselves of more than 30 years of oppression is asserting itself each day in an unshakable and irreversible manner. They have really measured the extent of the work involved, but they also know that when men and women are determined to free themselves of any form of oppressive situation, their possibilities are practically limitless. [passage omitted]

Nonetheless, the fact still remains that the rhythm of such an irreversible change has risen to such a point that the ruling authorities, who have always contented themselves with ultra-conservatism under the pretext of stability, no longer know which way to turn. Therefore, today in the face of the chaotic management of the ruling princes—management characterized by fickleness, sudden policy reversals, and betrayal—the loyalty and exemplary will of a people who want to help themselves out of this situation have risen against it. Neither the summary and unsubtle manner in which our governors interpret their grievances, nor the monstrous dishonesty about the president's health shakes their convictions and aspirations. They now want to judge their time for themselves, thus putting an end to a situation and a semblance of blind obedience, which belongs to an era long gone. Reality has replaced the PDCI's gerontocratic fantasy.

Thus, although the Ivorian nation is still steering the course of history, the Republic, on its part, is really dying. The First Ivorian Republic will indisputably die a natural death because of our present governors who did not see the wind of democracy coming. From the dust storms or morning breeze that will follow, the Ivorian nation will build its Second Republic, that of more justice, freedom, equality, and democracy. [passage omitted]

## Nigeria

### High Court Injunction Restrains Commission of Inquiry

*AB1810220993 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] An Abuja high court today granted an interim injunction restraining the commission of inquiry set up to probe the annulled 12 June election from performing its duties.

The order was given by the chief judge of Abuja, Justice Mohammed Gbahiru Sale. He was ruling in a motion brought by one Alhaji Wada Nass asking the court to stop the panel from conducting its assignment until the determination of the substantive case entered by him.

Justice Sale said since the defense did not object to the applicant's prayer, it means that they had abandoned their counter affidavit. The court directed that the chairman and members of the panel should refrain from

sitting, taking evidence, or conducting any business or functions in whatever form until the determination of the substantive suit. The ruling was read on behalf the chief judge of Abuja by Justice Usman Mohammed Krushaki.

### **SDP Leaders Say Interim Government 'Only Option'**

*AB1710104093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 93*

[Text] Some leading members of the two political parties have called on Nigerians to close ranks and support the Interim National Government. They are the chairmen of the two parties, Alhaji Hameed Kusamotu of the NRC [National Republican Convention] and Chief Tony Anenih of the SDP [Social Democratic Party], as well as Alhaji Bashir Tofa, NRC presidential candidate in the last election.

The two chairmen made the appeal in separate addresses to the meeting of senators of the two political parties in Enugu. They said that the interim administration was the only option capable of steering the nation away from disintegration following the cancellation of the presidential election. Alhaji Kusamotu said that the interim administration was the government of the day and asked party leaders to enlighten the people on the need to support it. He said they should mobilize the electorate for the revision of the voters' register, the party primaries, and the presidential election. The NRC chairman declared that the country had a bright future and warned against revisiting the annulled June 12 election. Chief Tony Anenih, on his part, said rejecting the Interim National Government was an invitation to the military to remain in power and stated that acceptance of the Interim National Government had helped to stop chaos in the country.

In the same vein, the NRC presidential candidate in the last election described the Interim National Government as the only way forward. Addressing a news conference in Abuja yesterday, Alhaji Bashir Tofa urged Nigerians to support it in the task of concluding the transition program. He emphasized that the interim administration must succeed, adding that its only yardstick for success was implementation of its assignments.

### **Paper Reports Abiola's 'Unflinching' Faith in Judiciary**

*AB1710123793 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 17 Oct 93*

[From the press review]

[Text] Just as Nigerians from all walks of life are seeking and applying all forms of peace measures to resolve the political crisis that stemmed from the nullification of the result of the June 12 presidential election in Nigeria by the former military government, Chief M.K.O. Abiola, the flag

bearer of the SDP [Social Democratic Party] in the canceled presidential election, has declared his faith in the Nigerian Judiciary. SUNDAY TIMES reported in its front page that Chief Abiola, addressing some members of the National Assembly in Lagos at the weekend, said he had an unflinching faith in the judiciary as the only avenue for peaceful settlement of the political problem.

And still on Chief Abiola, the SUNDAY VANGUARD in its report said the SDP presidential candidate in the annulled election berated the former military regime for usurping the role of the legislative and for treating the legislature as an extension of the executive, saying it has set a bad precedent for future democratic governments.

### **Mob Chases New Abuja Religious Head From Mosque**

*AB1810211293 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] Lagos, Oct 18 (AFP)—A stone-throwing mob chased their new emir out of a mosque at Skuleija near the Nigerian federal capital Abuja in the first recorded incident of its kind, press reports said Monday [18 October].

Mohammed Awwat Ibrahim, the new religious head of the region, had to be shielded Friday by policemen who managed to smuggle him out when the "rain of stones became unbearable," one of the reports said. One stone narrowly missed the emir, who was a former civilian governor of the state, but hit his police orderly and knocked him unconscious, added the reports. The policeman has since been discharged from hospital.

The incident began when youths invaded the mosque and started throwing stones at the emir, following his recent installation as traditional head of the town in northern Niger state. The police later used tear-gas to disperse the crowd and made several arrests, the reports said.

Ibrahim's installation triggered off a furore in the city where another prince had been due to be appointed the emir before that decision was overturned.

### **African Leaders Urged To Help End U.S. Blockade on Cuba**

*AB1710161593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 17 Oct 93*

[Text] African leaders and other friends of Cuba have been called upon to prevail on the United States to end its economic blockade against the administration in Havana. Nigeria's former ambassador to Cuba, Major General (Solomon Omojuokun), made the call in Lagos at an exhibition of Cuban paintings to mark the 125th anniversary of the Cuban Cultural Day. Maj. Gen. (Omojuokun) said that the termination of that blockade would amount to what he called a great victory for mankind.

Earlier, the Cuban ambassador to Nigeria, (Geraldo Mazola), said the people of Cuba attached great importance to their culture because it was through it they reaffirm their identity.

### **Radio Views Significance of Shonekan's U.S. Visit**

*AB1710162793 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 16 Oct 93*

["News Analysis" by Reginald Okochie]

[Text] The official visit by Chief Ernest Shonekan to the United States came at a time when the Interim National Government needed to convince the world that Nigeria remained an active and responsible member of the international community. There could not have been a better platform to make this point than the UN General Assembly in New York. Since the political crisis in the country began a couple of months ago, there has been a lot of misconceptions in Europe and America about the true situation in Nigeria.

In his address to the world body and at separate audience with diplomats accredited to the United Nations, the head of state was able to put Nigeria's political problem in its true perspective. He briefed them on the direction of the Interim National Government and the fundamental aspirations of Nigerians. Chief Shonekan also used the opportunity of the visit to explain to the American public the democratic gains already achieved in Nigeria. His decision to put on his entourage two state governors and members of the National Assembly of the two political parties, SDP [Social Democratic Party] and NRC [National Republican Convention], was (?instructive). Their presence brought home to the Americans the reality that virtually all the levels of government had been democratized in Nigeria. Chief Shonekan made it abundantly clear that the interim government was not an extension of military rule but and entirely Nigerian arrangement that eased off the military without bloodshed.

He reassured the United Nations that in spite of the present problem, Nigeria's contributions to world peace and security would not diminish. To underline the country's determination to play a more active role in the new world order, Chief Shonekan [words indistinct] desire to secure a permanent seat in the Security Council. It is expected that with her size and resources, Nigeria would use such a position to advance the interest and aspiration of Africa and the black race. But this and the political situation in the country were not only the issues that engaged the attention of the head of state while in New York.

In fact his visit to the United States could also be described as an economic mission and he took pains to articulate the economic agenda of the interim government to the American business community. At separate meetings with media executives from the United States Africa Chamber of Commerce, Chief Shonekan stressed the commitment of

the interim government to brighten the investment prospect in Nigeria. He hoped to achieve this objective by upholding the basic incentives and concessions enunciated in the 1989 Industrial Policy. Emphasizing the relationship between democracy and economic development, the head of state maintained that those interested in seeing genuine democracy in Nigeria should invest in the country's economic prosperity.

In general terms, Chief Shonekan was well received by the diplomats at the United Nations and the American business community. Perhaps a measure of the success of the visit could be seen as the assurance given to the interim government by the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali. At a meeting with Chief Shonekan, Dr. Butrus-Ghali stated emphatically that he believed in the resilience of the Nigerian political system and the enormous prospects which still existed for the growth and prosperity of the country. The UN secretary general stressed that it was both important and valuable to the African continent for Nigeria to survive and maintain her corporate existence. There is no doubt that if the interim government could sustain the [word indistinct] made by the head of state during his recent visit to the United States, Nigeria would in no distant future regain full confidence of the international community.

### **Sierra Leone**

#### **Authorities Arrest 4 Suspected Chinese 'Mercenaries'**

*AB1810220393 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been more arrests in Sierra Leone. This time it is four foreigners whose activities have aroused suspicion. They come hard on the heels of a roundup of newspaper journalists who printed a story, showing the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] government in a bad light, and of a group of opposition politicians who are now facing charges. From Freetown, Victor Silva telexed this report:

The authorities here have now confirmed that they have arrested four men believed to be mercenaries. They are being held at the maximum security prison at Pademba Road, in Freetown, while investigations are carried out into their intended mission in the country. According to sources close to the security apparatus here, the four men, holding British passports and of Chinese origin, were picked up from their hotel in Freetown last week after a surveillance operation had indicated that they were indeed in Sierra Leone for the primary purpose of carrying out subversive activities. The four men flew into Sierra Leone from London's Gatwick Airport on a scheduled flight, and one of them, has been named as 24-year-old Li Bui Ban. Asked how positive they were of

their assertion that the men were indeed mercenaries, the investigating officers told me that they now have sufficient proof and that the statement of at least one of them definitely points to the fact that they were in the country for no other reason than to cause mayhem and confusion. Another source told me that the security operators have now a lead as to who their overseas employers are and that it won't be long before they track down their local collaborators.

This is not the first time that mercenaries have attempted to infiltrate the country. Just after the 29 April takeover last year, four suspected mercenaries, again holding British passports, were caught at Freetown International Airport. They were never allowed to enter Freetown and after exhaustive investigations were deported.

#### **Police Chief: Group Planned Coup**

*AB1910100093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] The acting inspector general of police, Mr. S.L. Lamin Bangura, last evening briefed the Sierra Leone

press on recent serious developments which have occurred in the past few days affecting the security of the state and safety of citizens. According to Mr. Lamin Bangura, the following four foreign nationals of Vietnamese and Chinese descent carrying British passports, were arrested at the Mami Yoko Hotel last Thursday [14 October] through a combined team of police detectives and Military Intelligence personnel: Li Bui Ban commonly known as Vini, (Bui Hai Li), (Ka Vin Chule Lo), and (Nat Bui Li).

The acting inspector general told the press that there is reason to believe that these hired mercenaries arrived in Sierra Leone on the 9th of October on the instructions of some disgruntled Sierra Leoneans and businessmen abroad. The intention, he said, was to facilitate a coup d'etat. According to the acting inspector general, the abortive coup d'etat was arranged to take place last Saturday, 16 October. The police are, meanwhile, pursuing further investigations into the matter and listeners will be duly informed as investigations continue.



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20 Oct 1993

